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M. C. TAYLOR, Secretary University Court.
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K. R. PICKMERE,
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LITERATURE

A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles: Sniggle-Sorrow. (Vol. IX.) By W. A. Craigie. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THIS double section, containing 1,688 main words in 384 columns, constitutes a fair average specimen of the vocabulary which the English-speaking communities have accumulated in literature or current speech during about thirteen centuries, starting with a comparatively limited stock of Anglo-Saxon words, with which a few Latin and some Scandinavian elements had become associated. It also conveys a clear idea of the enormous resources at the disposal of the editorial staff, and of the consummate accuracy, caution, and fullness with which the history of each word, form, and shade of meaning has been traced and exhibited in the 'New English Dictionary.' The earlier dictionaries seem to have been less fortunate than usual in their collection of comparatively uncommon words which come within the limits of this section. For, though "soldatesque" has been registered in recent American works, "soldat," "solde" (in its French form), and "soldierize" have hitherto escaped notice, and the quotations before us suggest no reason for their evasion. The same may be said of the absurdity "solemncholy," and the new entry "Solomon-gundy," which is supported by two eighteenth-century instances and use in 1896 by Prof. Sir A. Quiller-Couch. "Solemnity" (Bishop Jer. Taylor) and numerous kindred forms in "solen(n)-" are novelties liberally illustrated; while "solemnify" has quotations dated 1882

and 1885 (G. Meredith, 'Diana,' "Smith had solemnized himself to proffer a sober petition"). Columns might be filled with notices of such additions, but we have space to mention only the Latin or Italian "sola," feminine of "solus" and "solo," and "somewhy" ("1858, *Athenæum*, 1 May, 555....1864. Browning, 'Dram. Pers.,' Wks., 1896, i. 610/1").

The adoption of foreign words is fairly represented, though outside Scandinavian the "sn-" words are Old English, with the exception of "snow" (a kind of sailing vessel), and "snoek," "snook" (names of various fish, which are of Dutch origin). There are more than thirty unaltered Latin words, e.g., "sol," "sopor," "solus," "somnia," the last-named being marked as "alien or not fully naturalized." Since the first pair are much less naturalized than "animal," "area," or "geranium," some scholars may regard the distinction as faulty or needless. More than two score words are drawn from the Italian (nearly 20), Spanish, Dutch, Celtic, and Oriental languages, and without alteration of form from French. Various occupations, pastimes, and studies have about an average representation of their terminology, from the "snooker" of billiard-rooms and the "soccer" of football players to the "solenoid" of electricians, the "sorites" of logicians, and the "solidungulate" of zoologists; while theology can claim "solifidianism." Fortunately, the number of technical terms of interest only to specialists is not excessive. None of the articles is of great length compared with those which are found in many previous sections, but doubtless Dr. Craigie has been satisfied with the dimensions and difficulties of those on "so" (15 columns, 9 divisions, 43 subdivisions, nearly 80 separate paragraphs of illustrative quotations), "soft" (more than 9 columns), "some," indefinite pronoun, &c. (more than 6 cols.), and "soon," adverb (more than 5 cols.).

The article on the verb "soak," occupying rather more than two columns, shows clearly the immense advantage entailed by the 'N.E.D.'s' almost unlimited command of quotations from the eighth century to the present day. It appears that before the Norman Conquest this verb was intransitive, "To be immersed in a liquid....so as to become saturated....with it," and that the earliest known use in English—"before 1340, Hampole, 'Psalter'—was "Of liquid or moisture: to permeate thoroughly," the sense "to steep" not being found earlier than the fifteenth century. Scott, 1818, and E. Roper, 1891, are quoted for the reflexive use "soak themselves," meaning "drink to excess." Quotations of the twentieth century are given for the meanings "to spend (money) in drink" and "to punish, beat, pummel." The meaning to "bake" is cited as American dialect, and used figuratively in "1686, Goad, 'Celestial Bodies.'" The sense of "soak out" = "To draw out, cause to ooze out by means of soaking," has been found as early as about 1430.

Of several sets of homonyms the most noteworthy are thirteen words spelt "sock," eight substantives and five verbs, all the latter newly recorded in lexicography, and the same number of nouns (including two dialectic variants) and verbs spelt "soil." One of the newly recorded "soil" nouns means "solution," for which we find about 1600 Shakespeare, 'Sonnets,' lxi. 14, "Why thy odor matcheth not thy show, | The soyle is this, that thou doest common grow." One of the obsolete forms spelt "soot" is a variant of the adjective "sweet," with meanings "fragrant," "pleasant," "mild," "gracious," &c. For this two curious and interesting quotations are given, showing that the word's original identity was soon forgotten by some users of English: "1492, Ryman, 'Poems,' xxxv. 4.... O lesse rote moost swete and soote.... 1503, Hawes, 'Examp. Virt.,' v. 66, With helpe of vertue so swete and sote."

In 'Mr. Punch Awheel,' p. 142, an up-to-date Pickwickian, Mr. Snodgrass, on the starting of an autocar in which he was seated, "snorted lugubriously" without feeling either contempt or indignation; so that he did not conform to the 'N.E.D.' definition under "snort," verb, "Of persons:....To express contempt or indignation by a snorting sound." Doubtless such human snorts are common, and more likely than humbler and milder specimens to attract attention; but, if all men who express their feelings in this way could be adequately tested, it would be found that some thus indicated mere surprise, satisfaction, admiration, and what not. In the definition of "sonorescence," "The conversion of intermittent radiations into sound," the specification "of heat" should precede "into sound." Under "sooth," adj., we find "4, poet.; soothing, soft; smooth." Keats, who applies the term to "sleep" and "jellies," is quoted. The 'N.E.D.' is here hardly fair to poets, as it is probable that Keats mistook the meaning of Milton's "soothe shepherd that ere pip't on plains" ('Comus,' 823) to be "soothing," and more vaguely "delicious," "delightful." Byron's "sordor" is less likely to be "adopted Latin type *sordor, corresponding to *sordidus* as *squālor* to *squālidus*, &c.," than a mere mistake due to his forgetfulness of "sordes." To assume, as lexicographers do, that it is a deliberate coinage, is tempting authors to launch upon us "acor," "avor," "frigor," "gelor," "lucor," "morbor," &c. The definition of the adjective "sonant" is spoiled by quoting from our columns (1880, 2 Oct., 431/2), "to turn initial surd consonants wholesale into sonants." For the word "consonant" implies, of course, that vowels are "sonant," and so makes it expedient for the definition to distinguish a "voiced" consonant from the more fully voiced sound which is called a vowel. The first quotation for "sofa" in the ordinary sense is out of place, as in "a. 1717....a very low sort of seat not unlike an oriental sofa," the "seat," which is the Western

sofa according to the 'N.E.D.' is not called a "sofa." The earliest instance is therefore from Cowper's 'Task,' 1784.

Diversity of early spelling is exhibited in this issue freely, perhaps to an exceptional extent, "well illustrated," according to the Prefatory Note, "in the numerous forms of *soldan*, *solder*, and *soldier*; the last of these has been spelled in at least 70 different ways." For "sophom(e)" (whence "sophomore," a student in his second year, formerly at Cambridge, still in United States' Universities and Colleges) two seventeenth-century quotations are given, the later, 1642, "sophom," being from Jer. Taylor. More is also cited for "sophem," 1529, Chaucer for "sopheme," and R. Morice before 1570 for "sopham." A strange word still in use among shooters of wild fowl is "sord," fifteenth century, "A soorde of Malardes"; Stonehenge, 'Brit. Rural Sports,' I. ix. 78/1, "A flock... of mallards, a sord." The date of the latest instance given of "soda" = headache, from Arabic through Mediæval Latin, namely, 1693, is about 450 years after the earliest, and is also the date of the first quotation for "soda" = heartburn, from German "sod," through Modern Latin "soda." The common alkaline substance "soda" seems to have become an English word a few years after the homonymous headache.

The Prefatory Note tells us that "the disappearance and revival of *sooth*, and the sense-development of *soothe*, are... noteworthy." Noteworthy also is the fact that previous dictionaries have arranged this word's senses as if they knew a fair amount of its history, the point on which they frequently exhibit lack of information.

A possible reason for the choice of "snob," a dialectal or slang word which originally meant "cobbler" or "cobbler's apprentice," to represent a person obtrusively devoid of refinement or gentility, is suggested by the earliest citation for the later sense, "1831, *Lincoln Herald*, 22 July, 3/6, The nobs have lost their dirty seats—the honest snobs have got 'em"—namely, the inclusion of the sound "nob," which gives emphasis to the distinction.

A further portion of vol. viii. from "several" by Dr. Bradley is announced for July 1st.

The History of English Patriotism. By Esmé Wingfield-Stratford. 2 vols. (John Lane.)

MR. ESMÉ WINGFIELD-STRAFORD has several Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, below him in the Calendar, but his book embraces the faults and virtues of youth. It is Corinthian in style, and cocksure in thought. This Fellow of King's parades an omniscience that Whewell would have blushing denied; he has made philosophy and history his washpot, and has cast out his shoe over all the arts except music, a formative influence, surely, in the growth of the patriotic ideal. Sometimes, though rarely, he comes rather near nonsense. But the

enthusiasm and sincerity he has brought to bear on his work should win full forgiveness for his exuberance. His readers will be churlish indeed if they resent the vigour with which he bangs together the heads of Comte and Herbert Spencer in a vain attempt to jumble patriotism out of them. They should be amused, rather than annoyed, by his fondness for the word "traitor." Three men are thus branded—Cardinal Pole, Charles II., and Paley—a quaintly mixed team. Mr. Wingfield-Stratford has read widely, and in unexpected places, though possibly not very deeply. Except for a tendency to wander off into economic history, he keeps himself fairly well in hand. In a word, he is to be heartily congratulated. Twenty years hence he may write a wiser book than this, but it will not be so brilliant.

It must be confessed that his exordium about nothing in particular is rather alarming; but, when once he gets to grips with his subject, he becomes interesting. It is right to pass rapidly over the period before the Conquest; local patriotism existed, and that of an intense kind; but a national feeling was wanting. In Edward I., as the writer says, England found a patriot king, and in Geoffrey of Monmouth a patriotic man of letters. Romance is always credited with its proper value in his pages. He perceives that it is as a creative artist that Geoffrey must be judged, and that the falseness of Arthur and the legendary Cœur-de-Lion to history is unimportant. He passes rapidly on to Chaucer, in whose interpretation of a genuine democracy of sentiment, as fostered by the Church, he describes the cause of our victories over the French.

He treats the Lancastrian and Yorkist age as one of decline, and with good reason. He might have touched, however, on the patriotic devotion to commerce of Edward IV., and the closeness and importance of our relations with Burgundy. The Tudor system, its triumph and fall, are ably illustrated. From Becon's rarely read pamphlet, 'The Policy of War,' he deduces the conclusion that patriotism under Henry VIII. was disposed, not to rejoice, but to weep. We agree that Froude's Henry, despite blunders in detail, is much nearer the truth than the character drawn by historians who fail to take into account the king's times and temptations. With supreme wisdom Henry gave England a Navy; and as for the dissolution of the monasteries, while our author is disposed to agree with Cobbett and Mr. Belloc that it was an economic disaster, he has the sagacity to perceive that it was inevitable. Thanks to its Navy, Elizabethan England steered its way through a strait, prettily defined as one between the Counter-Reformation and Geneva, and produced its Shakespeare. The bard, we are edifyingly informed, may be regarded "as the last and greatest exponent of the Tudor ideal, or the first and greatest of the Tories." So far as

we can discover, Mr. Wingfield-Stratford nowhere defines Toryism; but at least his is the Toryism of Pitt and Beaconsfield, not of Eldon.

To 'The Puritan Ideal' he applies unexpectedly lenient treatment, but he is too cultivated a thinker to miss the grandeur of Milton. So he takes it out of Locke—a hesitating, unemotional teacher, and much besides. He is clearly no friend to the Whigs, and he ignores one of the greatest of them, Earl Stanhope, but so, for that matter, do most of the historians. Walpole was really the inheritor of Stanhope's foreign and domestic policy, which was essentially materialist and only incidentally patriotic. After all, the Whigs get substantial justice; and, as their side of the case has been presented again and again, it is only right that Bolingbroke's ideas in the 'Patriot King,' and, with his collaborators, in *The Craftsman*, should secure due exposition. An exceptionally acute passage sets forth the merits of John Brown's neglected 'Estimate of the Times.'

Cowper, one of the purest Englishmen that ever lived, duly finds his place in a chapter entitled 'The Dawn of Romance,' and then the author plunges into the French Revolution, introducing some rather extraneous matter in his account, good though it is, of the German poets and writers who led the revolt against the Napoleonic system. He is a Burkeite, though with qualifications, but he takes care to set out fairly the ideas of Tom Paine, Godwin, and Burke's other opponents. He hails Cobbett as a true patriot; and so that despoiler of dignities, except when they showed him over their grounds or planted his locust trees, certainly was.

We cannot follow page by page the examination of patriotism as influenced by Benthamism, the Manchester School, and "Young England." The standpoint is always honest, though the treatment of minor matters sometimes lacks precision. We object, for instance, to the phrase "Palmerstonian Whigs." Palmerston never was a Whig; he was a Canningite to the last; a masterful Foreign Secretary he shaped his policy in supreme disregard of his Whig colleagues, and they dreaded him. Mr. Wingfield-Stratford is most suggestive in his observations on the bearings of the Oxford Movement—Cambridge, he thinks, was found wanting at that crisis—and Darwinism on patriotism. An eloquent chapter on the prophets—Dickens, Carlyle, and Ruskin—does justice to the Sage of Chelsea as the advocate of a Colonial Empire.

The book must be left to speak for itself near the close, since it touches too closely upon current affairs for a non-political journal like *The Athenæum*. One casual thought is worth mention, however, as typical alike of the merits and dangers of the method adopted. If Disraeli and Gladstone had been changed at nurse, the author says in effect, would not people have declared how fine a Christian was the first, and how admirable a Jew the second? This

flight of fancy reminds us forcibly of Mr. Houston Chamberlain's 'Foundations of the Nineteenth Century,' as indeed do many of the writer's original and audacious conclusions.

St. Paul and Justification: being an Exposition of the Teaching in the Epistles to Rome and Galatia. By Frederick Brooke Westcott. (Macmillan & Co.)

At the end of his book Mr. Westcott confesses that he feels sure his readers will ask why he did not throw his ideas on the Pauline dogmatic into essay form. His answer is that he could not. He holds that Paulinism is not a system, but an attitude, and therefore it cannot be formulated, though it may be felt. The man who feels it must first master the structure of the shrine that houses the spirit; and that shrine is the text itself. "Read and see" is the reply the author gives to any one who asks, "What, in your opinion, is the teaching of St. Paul?" and he proceeds to say that "this little and trivial book is an attempt to make such reading more easy and more profitable." The book, running to 397 pages is not exactly little, and its scholarship and critical judgments raise it above triviality.

Turning to the first pages, we find a discussion on *δικη* and its derivatives; *justus* and its derivatives; and the various verbal and nominal forms derived from the English "right." Mr. Westcott starts with the assumption that *δικη* means (roughly) right; and he sets forth that *δίκαιος* (in St. Paul) has two senses, one technical and one normal. Employed technically, it means in the right, or simply right; and otherwise it means righteous in the ordinary way. In reference to the abstract noun he asserts that "sometimes it means the condition of one who is righteous (in the sense right doing); sometimes (and this is the technical usage) the condition of one who is right, that is, *right with God*." The passages in Galatians and Romans which bear on justification are translated, and the thought of St. Paul is interpreted according to what Mr. Westcott conceives the exact meaning of the words to be. Thus, after translating Galatians iii. 13, 14, he deals with the idea of Christ becoming a curse for us, and recalls the scapegoat and its heathen analogies, the *φάρμακοί* at Athens and the victims in ancient Egypt of which Herodotus speaks. In explanation of St. Paul's idea he shows that for centuries before Christ came men had been engaged in the hopeless task of righting themselves by scrupulous obedience:—

"They rested evermore beneath the shadow of Ebal and its doom. Over every one there hovered, be he never so careful in doing, the shadow of dismal failure—the curse that is linked with Law. Christ it was who dispelled the shadow. He did something; He bore something; He became

something. The curse (we cannot fathom how) He somehow transferred to Himself. He was the scapegoat of mankind."

Mr. Westcott's conclusion is that in the Apostle's thought the death of Christ made life possible for our race, and before that death faith itself was ineffectual. There is the supreme difficulty that the Gentiles, such as those who were of the Galatian Church, had not sought to be obedient to the Law, and had not failed in respect of it. If the curse was borne by Christ for those who had so failed, how were the Gentiles affected by the death which removed the curse linked with the Law to which they were not required to offer obedience? It is not easy to understand how life for the race is made possible only by the removal of a curse associated with a Law which is not permanent, and to which the Gentiles, by the Apostolic injunction, were not to subject themselves. Mr. Westcott affirms explicitly that Christianity, so far from being an expanded Judaism, is a wholly different thing, and that, rightly regarded, Judaism is no more than an episode. It appears, then, that in the Apostle's thought life for the race is made possible by the removal of a curse bound up with a Law given in a religion which, we are told, is no more than an episode in the world's history.

In his discussion of Romans Mr. Westcott has many passages to examine, and his dissertations are instructive. He points out in Rom. ii. 15 that conscience in the Pauline writings is a narrower faculty than in ordinary modern speech:—

"It judges a man while he lives; and further, when he is passed to his great account, it will judge him—his thoughts will judge him (for the *λογισμοί* are elements in the *συνείδησις*)—when he stands before Christ's Tribunal."

Dealing with the purpose of Christ's death to reconcile God's justice and mercy, Mr. Westcott shows that the idea, which has possibly been over-emphasized by Puritan divines, is not of primary importance in the Pauline scheme. He furnishes an interesting elucidation of the meaning of *ἄφεσις* and *πάρεσις*. Forgiveness, he says, which wipes out the memory of a wrongdoing, so that the wrongful act is wholly dead and buried and the wrongdoer is restored to the position he occupied before he did the wrong, is *ἄφεσις*. The word *πάρεσις*, on the other hand, signifies a "passing over without notice," a temporary disregarding. This disregarding cannot continue for ever, since it is palpably derogatory to God's supreme righteousness. It must give place and an *ἄφεσις* be achieved, at a cost which will prove for ever that God does not disregard sin or view it as indifferent.

The idea of divine foreknowledge, which finds a place in the argument of Romans viii., is carefully examined, and Mr. Westcott properly maintains that the existence of God is timeless. He admits, however, that the Apostle in

speaking as he did was plainly a man of his age, though he claims that St. Paul did not mean or desire that any rigid system should be raised upon what he said. But the purpose of this book is to help us to discover what the Apostle meant by the words he used; and, though we may not be able to let the concept of God's foreknowledge conflict with that other concept of His unending love, we are forced to admit, after examination of his words, that the Apostle made clear and bold statements, and did not attempt to make peace between opposing concepts. Mr. Westcott does not pass in silence the argument of the power of the potter over his clay, but he contends that it is not said that God made any men to be vessels of dishonour, but only that He bore them. High Calvinism, he says, "depends on a rigorous interpretation of *σκεύη ὀργῆς* and *σκεύη ἐλέους*, as human beings made by God, in His rôle as the Mighty Potter, expressly, in each case, for wrath and for mercy." The Apostle, according to Mr. Westcott, does not say so, though there is the admission that human beings are all *σκεύη*, for they are all of the Potter's making; and he maintains that we need not assume they are made to be respectively *σκεύη ὀργῆς* and *σκεύη ἐλέους*. The assumption, it appears, would go too far. That statement, however, may simply mean that the Apostle has gone too far, since according to his teaching, as interpreted by High Calvinism, free will is destroyed, and all created mankind is reduced to a mere collection of hopeless automata. Mr. Westcott does not claim for the Apostle's words that they are directly inspired, and are, therefore, absolute truth. It may be, then, that St. Paul in his fervid argumentation made statements which he himself in moments of calmness would have limited; and it may be, as Mr. Westcott avers, that the hard doctrine of the power of the Potter is modified as the Apostle advances in his discussion. But, though criticism may attack High Calvinism and demonstrate the fatal results of its doctrines, it does not follow that the Calvinist is wrong in his interpretation of the words of the Apostle; and it may be, after all, that criticism is addressing itself to the consideration of assertions of the Apostle which the Calvinist with ruthless logic pushes to their last conclusions.

Mr. Westcott, of course, is well aware of the difficulty in the interpretation of St. Paul's words, since he makes mention of Greek and Latin Fathers—Origen and Chrysostom, Augustine and his followers—having taken up the cudgels on the one side or the other of the endless controversy. These combatants, in contending for an interpretation of the Apostle's words, were fighting for what they believed to be a divine revelation. Men of the present day, on the other hand, while eager to discern the mind of St. Paul, are not prepared to say that his contentions in all ways satisfy modern thought, and that in no phase of his arguments can he be withstood.

Imperial Defence and Closer Union: a Short Record of the Life-Work of the late Sir John Colomb, in connection with the Movement towards Imperial Organisation. By Howard d'Egville. With a Preface by Col. J. E. B. Seely and an Introduction by Rear-Admiral Sir Charles L. Ottley. (P. S. King & Son.)

MR. HOWARD D'EGVILLE has written an important book on the question of Imperial Defence that deserves to be carefully studied, and he gives a sketch of the work of the late Sir John Colomb in which no more than justice is done to the memory of the man who has been called the father of modern naval strategy and the pioneer of Imperial Defence. Mr. d'Egville has shown how much Sir John did for the cause of Imperial Defence, and he quotes Arnold-Forster as a man who acknowledged himself a pupil of Colomb. He would have been justified in adding Sir Charles Dilke as another pupil, for Dilke often stated publicly that Sir John Colomb and his brother, the late Admiral P. Colomb, had caused him to change his own position in important questions of defence.

Long before Capt. Mahan wrote his famous book Sir John had been preaching the doctrine of the strategical advantages of one Imperial fleet, and, while he advocated sea-power as our first necessity, he always insisted on the need of a striking force to back it up.

Sir Charles Ottley, who contributes an important chapter to Mr. d'Egville's book, writes with the influence of a man who was for some five years secretary of the Imperial Defence Committee, and he incidentally puts some questions about arbitration which the strongest peace men will find it difficult to answer. He has had access to all the papers of the War Office and the Admiralty, and he shows how, from lack of clear thinking, the Admiralty has in the past "acquiesced without protest in the perverted strategical theories" which prompted the foolish waste of money on things like the Palmerston forts, and how they laid down ship after ship for coast defence in defiance of the fundamental purpose for which the British fleet exists. After showing how Colomb had consistently, even in the sixties, maintained his own views, Sir Charles Ottley writes:—

"The principle that the permanent invasion of the United Kingdom in force is so improbable a contingency that it may safely be neglected, is now generally conceded."

Against an army on a Continental scale Colomb would have set his face, and he would have maintained that such a force was useless and a mere waste of money.

Colomb pointed out, as Sir Charles Ottley now does, that a way should be found without delay to give the Colonies some voice in the shaping of the foreign policy of the Empire, and some control over their rapidly growing expenditure on defence, but always with

the understanding that in war there must be a single control. As long ago as 1879 he wrote:—

"The whole problem of defence resolves itself in practice into one of cost, cost in its turn resolves itself into one of taxes, and as taxes cannot be separated from representation, we are at once brought face to face with the naked fact that Imperial Representation lies at the root of Imperial Defence."

Mr. d'Egville has traced, in a readable way, the steps taken during many years which finally resulted in the creation of the present Committee of Imperial Defence, but he has omitted (because it did not concern Colomb) one item which was not without importance; and that was a letter, asking for such a body, addressed to the Prime Minister and the leaders of both parties in both Houses, which was signed by Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, and, we think, General Chesney and Arnold-Forster.

We hope that Mr. d'Egville's work will draw attention to the difficulties of the question of defence and Imperial representation in such matters. So little have the true proposals of the two sides of the Canadian Parliament been understood in this country that many papers, within the last two or three weeks, have written as though the suggestions of Sir Wilfrid Laurier were more "Imperialistic" than those of Mr. Borden. Sir Wilfrid's proposal was not to aid the Empire in the manner desired by our Admiralty experts, but to provide ships which would fight only at the command of the Canadian Parliament.

TWO DREAM-BOOKS.

THE perusal of Prof. Sigmund Freud's book on 'The Interpretation of Dreams' leaves us under the impression that Englishmen have little to learn about the manner of telling dreams, however deficient they may be in interpreting them. The magnificent periods of De Quincey ring in our ears, and he tells us in incomparable language the main facts about dreams, considered from the psychic rather than from the physiological standpoint. Prof. Freud goes into the matter more deeply, and, fortunately for our estimate of human nature, he deals with the morbid rather than the healthy dreamer. He writes with a degree of introspection which betrays his Oriental heredity and often leads him into pure mysticism. His conclusions are sometimes far-fetched, and fit the premises incompletely, whilst an atmosphere of sex pervades many parts of the book and renders it very unpleasant reading. The results he reaches are hardly commensurate with the labour expended, and reveal a seamy side of life in Vienna which might well have been left alone.

The Interpretation of Dreams. By Prof. Dr. Sigmund Freud. Authorized Translation of the Third Edition, with Introduction by A. A. Brill. (Allen & Co.)

Dreams and the Way of Dreams. By Reginald L. Hine. (Dent & Sons.)

Amongst the more palatable conclusions are the facts that a dream can often be interpreted as the fulfilment of a wish which may have been formed unconsciously; that it often has as a starting-point some recent and trivial occurrence; and that some of the impressions are derived from the earliest periods of the dreamer's life, and may date back to his second or even his first year. So "robbers, burglars at night, and ghosts, of which we are afraid before going to bed, and which occasionally even disturb our sleep, originate in one and the same childish reminiscence. They are the nightly visitors who have awakened the child" before themselves going to bed.

"I have been able to induce an exact recollection of the nocturnal visitor in the analysis of some of these anxiety dreams. The robbers were always the father; the ghosts more probably corresponded to feminine persons with white nightgowns."

"Every dream is absolutely egotistical [says Prof. Freud]; in every dream the beloved ego appears, even though it may be in a disguised form. The wishes that are realized in dreams are regularly the wishes of this ego; it is only a deceptive appearance if interest in another person is thought to have caused the dream."

How much more nobly this same fact is put by De Quincey!—

"I, as is usual in dreams (where of necessity we make ourselves central to every movement), had the power, and yet had not the power, to decide it. I had the power, if I could raise myself, to will it; and yet again had not the power, for the weight of twenty Atlantics was upon me or the oppression of inexpressible guilt. Deeper than 'ever plummet sounded' I lay inactive."

Dr. Brill of Columbia University has performed the difficult task of translation from the third German edition well and faithfully, and he has provided a good Index. There are occasional slips, as when Jewish bread is called "unsoured," instead of unleavened; but they are very few. The publishers insert a note that the sale of the book is limited to members of the medical, scholastic, legal, and clerical professions.

'Dreams and the Way of Dreams,' by Mr. Reginald Hine, differs wholly from the work of Prof. Freud. It consists of two parts. The first is a series of essays dealing daintily and in charming language with the subject of dreams in general. The second relates some of the author's dreams in a manner which is occasionally reminiscent of Lafcadio Hearn. Mr. Hine shows himself a lover of good literature, a bibliophile, and an admirer of all that is sweet and pleasant in this world, as well in those others of which he dreams. It is not surprising, therefore, that his dreams are delicate, fantastic, and clean—a healthy mind enjoying healthy dreams, and removed as far as possible from the morbid fancies of the neuropathic and the painful pleasures of the opium-eater. Amongst the best of them, and certainly the most amusing, is 'The Quest of the Scarlet Coat,' which shows what may befall a man who sells the surplus books out of his library.

Le Cardinal de Richelieu et la Réforme des Monastères Bénédicteins. Par Dom Paul Denis. Avec une Préface de M. Gabriel Hanotaux. (Paris, Champion.)

THIS VOLUME, the first of a projected "Bibliothèque d'Histoire Bénédicteine," is designed to inaugurate a renewal of the old literary traditions of the Order. The author, a Benedictine of Solesmes, is appropriately introduced by Cardinal Richelieu's ablest biographer, M. Hanotaux, who emphasizes and explains the importance which both Richelieu and Colbert attached to the reform of the religious orders, finds his author a little optimistic concerning the results attained by the former, a view which readers will probably endorse.

Dom Denis exhibits an abundant equipment of learning, and neglects no source of information. The main body of his work is supported by a reserve in the form of an Appendix of 'Documents Consulted,' which fills more than 100 pages; whilst several foot-notes uphold controverted points which occur in the text. The narrative is clear, and the reasoning acute and candid; and the author is fully conscious of the apparently unavoidable diffuseness with which certain points—notably the abortive eight years' negotiation with the Papal authorities for the sanction of Richelieu's scheme—are treated.

Whether Richelieu was altogether as single-minded in his ecclesiastical policy as is maintained may be questioned; but, in face of the evidence accumulated here, it can hardly be denied that he had seriously at heart the cause of reform, and that he gave to it not a little personal attention, notwithstanding his numerous other preoccupations. It is pointed out that the revenue which the Cardinal drew from ecclesiastical benefices has been grossly exaggerated, and that it constituted almost his sole source of profit as minister. He was far from being *persona grata* to the Papacy; but there seems little ground for the suspicions of Gallicanism which the Cardinals at Rome entertained of him, and still less for the charge that in carrying out a union of all branches of the Benedictine Order he was ambitious to found a French patriarchate. The Pope himself was never opposed to the union of Cluny and St. Maur; but Spanish influences, and, above all, the fear that reform would mean loss of revenue to the Roman authorities, proved more than enough to counterbalance the goodwill of Urban VIII. and the combined influence of Richelieu and the Crown of France.

The zeal of Richelieu's agents, such as Dom Rollet, and even Archbishop Sourdis, sometimes outran their discretion; but the Cardinal himself was a moderate reformer, acting in the spirit of St. Benedict's own maxim, to establish "nothing rigorous, nothing too painful"; and even the determined action which he certainly took at times has been much misrepresented. The results of his labours

as ecclesiastical reformer may seem scanty, but, as this book shows, they have been unduly minimized by some writers, notably M. d'Avenel, who clearly confused disorders among the unreformed "religious" with the condition of the reformed houses themselves.

Those interested in the present volume may like to know that Dom Denis has undertaken to trace the efforts of Mazarin to follow up the policy of his predecessor as Abbé of the same great Benedictine house.

The Forest of Dean. By Arthur O. Cooke. (Constable & Co.)

WHEN Mr. Arthur Cooke's book was published a few days ago, one London newspaper said that the Forest of Dean "still comprises some tracts of beautiful woodland here and there"; another compared it with Epping Forest; and not long ago a Sandhurst lecturer is said to have informed his class that it was "a forest in name only." Evidently a volume like Mr. Cooke's is needed to give the public some idea of the size of the Forest.

He has done his work admirably, and his book deserves to be known. His purpose, he tells us, is to draw attention to the beauties of a great Crown woodland which lies west of the Severn. He does not set out to write a history, but offers just that pleasant talk about the Forest which was wanted. We already have Nicholls's 'Forest of Dean, an Historical and Descriptive Account,' which is a good local history, published in 1858, and by no means out of date. In addition there is Rudge's History of the county, which, with other Gloucestershire records, gives sufficient of the history of the Forest. Mr. Cooke not only describes the Forest and its woodland, and tells us much about the felling of trees, bark-stripping, and other details of forestry, but also he takes us—usually on foot—for a great many excursions from the best centres, and covers every part of the 11,000 acres (roughly) which are under timber. He further shows us every church and house of interest in a district much larger than the "Forest," and is always a safe and pleasant guide. The visitor who cares to study his book, with the aid of a large-scale map, can find his way in any part of the peninsula between the Severn and the Wye.

There is, of course, a chapter on the Forest Courts and Officers—accurate and full enough for its purpose, though something might have been added as to the mode of a contested election for the office of Verderer; and the very interesting ancient laws and customs of the free-miners might, perhaps, have been more fully explained.

Allusion is made to the neglect and mismanagement of the woods in bygone days, and credit is rightly given to the authorities for the greatly improved state of affairs to-day, and the establishment of the only School of Forestry in the United Kingdom—a school which is

doing excellent work in the training of young foresters, and finding good posts for them at home and abroad.

Mr. Cooke occasionally mentions the birds in the Forest, and regrets the recent destruction of the herons, by order (he says) of the Government authorities, who did not like their trout being taken by these expert poachers. Many would have preferred to keep the birds and let the fish take their chance; but the birds in general have fallen on evil days, and there is little bird-life in the woods now. When we compare the different species to be found to-day with the list quoted by Nicholls in 1858, the falling-off is sad indeed. Where now are the ravens, the kites, the woodcock, the buzzards, and the bitterns which used to be seen then?

We note that in passing through Gatcombe Mr. Cooke points out the house where according to tradition Sir Francis Drake lived; and that he also gives the similar story about Sir Walter Raleigh having resided at Purton (close to Gatcombe) and planted his first potato there.

Mr. Cooke ought to have provided a really good index, and we hope he will do so when his volume goes to a new edition, for a handbook of this kind without an index is awkward to use. If we point out a few slips, or make suggestions for change, it is only with a view to the improvement of a book that ought to live. We know that in Dean Forest it is impossible to be sure of the spelling of local names; for the names of families as well as places are spelt with almost endless variety. Milkwalk is, however, a mistake for Milkwall (p. 38). We think that Readings should be Reddings on p. 108, and that "Horse Lea" is better written Hawsley; and we are sure that Jay's Green should be Joy's Green. Micheldean in the text differs from the spelling on the map, but both are right. Abenhall also differs from the map, though in one place Mr. Cooke spells the name in the way that one of the oldest of Gloucestershire families there resident prefers to write it. The "French Consul" named on p. 197 was, we fancy, not a Frenchman, but an Englishman from Gloucester, and a voter in the Forest of Dean. Sir Thomas Crawley-Boevey, mentioned in two places as alive, died last year; and the present owner of Flaxley Abbey is, we think, his son—Sir Francis.

The map is not so clear as it might be, and gives Upper and Lower Ludbrook instead of Lydbrook. It does not show the principal parts of the Roman road, about which Mr. Cooke gives many interesting facts; and it might have shown more of Offa's Dyke, some parts of which are clearly to be seen in the woods near Mork, left and right of the road which leads from Bigsweir Station to St. Briavel's.

The illustrations by Mr. J. W. King add charm to the book. His pencil sketches are beautifully reproduced, and are all like the places they represent, though the view from Pleasant Stile hardly does justice to that magnificent prospect.

An Exiled King: Gustaf Adolf IV. of Sweden. By Sophie Elkan. Edited and translated by M. Eugénie Koch. 2 vols. (Hutchinson & Co.)

READERS of Lockhart may recall a passage which relates how Scott entertained both in Edinburgh and at Abbotsford, in the winter of 1819-20, the young deposed Prince Gustavus Vasa, noticing his likeness to the portrait of Charles XII. which hung in the dining-room in Castle Street, and uttering pitying exclamations at the exile's dejection when witnessing in his company the proclamation of George IV. at the Market Cross. It is the father of that unfortunate youth who is the subject of the book before us. This Gustaf Adolf IV. also bore a strong likeness to Peter the Great's Swedish antagonist, and would doubtless have equally appreciated Sir Walter's stories of the Forty-five.

So far as we can judge, this narrative of the pathetic career of the Quixote of Legitimism is derived from authentic sources; and it is certainly written both with sympathy and literary skill. The translation, though marred by some odd English, is on the whole spirited; but the editing is, to say the least, perfunctory. The few lines of Preface supply not one word as to the materials used or the history of the period. There is a similar lack of information about the illustrations.

Gustaf Adolf's overweening sense of personal dignity, which sometimes made him ridiculous, but at others supported him under misfortune, was manifested in his early childhood: "No; I, the Crown Prince, will not sit on a woman's knee," is an utterance recorded of his infant years. Allied to this was the most scrupulous regard for his personal honour, which unfortunately sometimes cloaked mere obstinacy. Extreme nervousness, probably not helped by the hardening system on which he was brought up, led to violent ebullitions of temper, and manifested itself in a desire for constant travel. Apart from these his most distinguishing characteristics were strong imagination and a certain narrow religious and political mysticism.

A neurotic mystic was hardly the man to rule a decaying Power at a critical period, and the more so since he had against him the inexperience of youth and a paucity of advisers who were at once able and trustworthy. Good intentions and an intense belief in himself were a sadly insufficient set-off to the inability to inspire personal sympathy and reckon with facts. It is not surprising that a man who had the courage to defy Catherine of Russia, but hampered his generals by ignorant interference, and rewarded the ill-organized gallantry of his soldiers by unmerited punishment, should have fallen a victim to the revengeful ambition of the nobility his father had humbled. To Gustavus the interests of Sweden were a secondary matter, since he believed himself to be the Man on the White Horse of the Book

of Revelation, whose appointed mission it was to overthrow the Beast, personified at first by the Revolution and ultimately by Napoleon.

In her vivid account of Gustaf's refusal at the last moment to betroth himself to Catherine II.'s granddaughter rather than allow her the free exercise of her religion, the author has not brought out the fact that the King's uncle and his adviser were covertly working for that very consummation. The King never seems to have suspected the relative who received his throne after the Revolution of 1809; and the Duke of Södermanland was probably, as here represented, a weak man swayed by his surroundings. In any case the nephew, who was not the man to forgive easily, seems to have corresponded on affectionate terms with his successor.

The author erroneously writes of the Duc d'Angoulême, who accompanied Louis XVIII. at that disillusionizing meeting with Gustaf Adolf at Karlserona, as his brother, and elsewhere she calls the Comte d'Artois "the Duc." Vice-Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, who characteristically offered to lay the claims of the dethroned King's son before the Congress of Vienna, is referred to as a nobleman; and Lepanto, which marked the furthest point of the exiled King's intended pilgrimage to Jerusalem, appears in the narrative as an island.

Alternately pathetic and ludicrous is the story of Gustaf's life after his banishment. Too proud and exacting to accept the hospitality of his wife's relatives in Baden, he ultimately separated from the ex-Queen and his children, wandering about Germany and Switzerland, and finally dying in narrow circumstances at an inn in St. Gall. He himself had no wish to return to Sweden, his chief object in life now being the foundation of an Order of Black Brethren at Jerusalem, of which he was to be the Grand Master. He caused a notice to be inserted in *The Frankfort Gazette*, asking for the company of ten brethren of separate nationalities, "each one to be provided with a written character from his parish minister or magistrate," a certain sum of money, and sober and decent black garments. They were also to let their beards grow "as a sign of manly courage and resolve."

Whether from misunderstanding of the language or of set purpose, the company who met the "Duke of Holstein-Eutin" at Trieste fulfilled few of these conditions; but the expedition got as far as Patras, where it disbanded, pay having been demanded by the Brethren, and the necessary firman from the Sultan not having been obtained.

Before this fiasco Gustaf Adolf had met with other disappointments. Marshal Blücher had declined his offer to serve as a volunteer against the French; and the British Minister in Switzerland had not seen his way to ask his sovereign to exert his influence with his brother monarchs to bestow upon the ex-King the

sovereignty of the Isle of Elba. That minister, by the by, referred to as "one Mr. Canning," was the future Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, as we are not informed.

Other episodes portrayed are the barricading of the exile's rooms at a Frankfort hotel against a Russian courier who wanted them for the Grand Duke Constantine; the frustration of his cherished scheme for the public proclamation of his son's coming of age and renunciation of the Swedish crown; and his recitation in a bedroom of a proclamation claiming the crown of Norway to the strains of a caged canary, "who sang the louder the more the reader raised his voice." In the end Count Gottorp and the Duke of Holstein-Eutin becomes simple Col. Gustafson, playing waltzes for his landlord's children, and taking lessons in bubble-blowing.

L'Alpe Enchanteresse: Salzburg, le Salzkammergut, les Hauts Tauern. Par le Comte J. du Plessis. "Collection des Voyages Illustrés." (Paris, Hachette & Cie.)

THE author is one of the few Frenchmen who have learnt to appreciate the charm of the Austrian Alps, and in this copiously illustrated book he writes of Salzburg, the Salzkammergut, and the Hohe Tauern, but does not include Tyrol in his journey. He begins by telling his readers that Prussians, Bavarians, English, Americans, and cosmopolitan Jews swarm in the districts he describes, but that his own countrymen are nowhere to be seen. Prussians, Britons, and Jews are all disagreeable people; but Austrians find favour in his eyes.

He makes no attempt to write a guide-book, but only a pleasant volume that Frenchmen may study at home before they set out on their travels. At the end of each chapter are practical notes about railways, hotels, and roads which are what the author calls "cyclables." The information is, however, scanty, and not likely to compete with that in any guide-book.

Comte du Plessis seems to have made his excursions on a bicycle. One or two mountains were ascended, but usually, we gather, by funicular railways; and when the reader is warned that "it is not prudent to visit" the Tote Gebirge (or, as the author calls them, the "Montagnes Mortes") alone, it will be seen that the Count is no climber, for on those mountains the paths are marked with colours, and it is difficult to go astray.

He offers, however, advice for those who mean to climb. They are to take with them a compass, alpenstock or heavy spiked stick, strong nailed shoes, and a warm cloak. That is all that is necessary, but our author obligingly adds:—

"Le piolet, le pic, la corde, les lunettes bleues, le cache-nez, les moufles de tricot, la vaseline pour le visage, ne sont indispensables que dans la région des neiges...."

Dans tous les cas, un havresac... garni de quelques victuailles et d'un flacon de thé aromatisé de rhum."

may be of service.

His description of life at an Austrian watering-place seems applicable to any German spa:—

"On joue, on médite, on intrigue; on arpente les promenades à la mode aux heures que le bon ton fixe; on se fait voir au café ou au théâtre. On boit à la *Trinkhalle* toutes sortes de choses; on se baigne un peu partout, dans n'importe quoi... On entend de la musique, si l'on veut, trois fois le jour."

There are some misprints, and readers will be puzzled by the author's habit of translating into French the well-known German names of mountains and places. It would have been better to leave them in their recognizable German forms. But in spite of these trifling defects the book is pleasant to read, and deserves a better map, more fully provided with details than that usually carried by the tourist.

We hope that the Comte may be sufficiently successful to induce him to deal with the district of Tyrol, which is still primitive in many ways, and affords excellent ground for the Rambler.

Memorials of Old North Wales. Edited by E. Alfred Jones. (Allen & Co.)

It is somewhat incongruous that a volume on 'Old North Wales' should appear in a series entitled "Memorials of the Counties of England." Moreover, though each English county in the series has a volume to itself (and some even two), only one is allotted to the whole of North Wales with its six counties. Such grouping of the counties of North and South Wales respectively, while English counties are dealt with separately, is a practice adopted by most topographical writers without historical justification, for neither division of Wales has ever had any corporate unity comparable to that of an English county, nor been at any time more than a convenient geographical expression.

North Wales formerly was shared between the independent principalities of Gwynedd and Powys, corresponding to the dioceses of Bangor and St. Asaph respectively: the one, occupying the north-western half, dominated by the Snowdonian range; the other, in the north-east, drained by the Severn, Dee, and Clwyd. It has been necessary to state this, as the present work conveys the impression that the whole of North Wales constituted a recognized territorial division, possessing a common history, both civil and ecclesiastical. It does not aim, however, at a general history of North Wales, its main purpose being "to throw into relief certain features, archaeological and historical, architectural and biographical, which necessarily cannot

receive full treatment in a general history."

Even within these limits there is no attempt at exhaustiveness, for among the omitted topics are the inscribed and sculptured stones of the district, its domestic architecture, its family history, and its fascinating folk-lore. Nor are any of its prehistoric remains dealt with except the cromlechs, a four-page paper on which appears between two articles relating to the fifteenth century.

Despite these omissions and the indifferent arrangement of the articles, the volume is one of exceptional interest, and contains much valuable matter not to be found in so convenient a form in any other work known to us. This is specially the case with the historico-architectural contributions of Mr. Harold Hughes on the cathedral churches of Bangor and St. Asaph; on the monastic houses of North Wales (a dozen or so in number), and the more notable parish churches—a group of essays for which Dr. Hartwell Jones's sympathetic sketch of the history of the Church in the same area forms an excellent introduction. Equally satisfactory is Mr. Hughes's account of the castles of North Wales, a subject on which nothing better has been written since the work of G. T. Clark (not Clarke, as in the text). As to other contributions, the editor writes with unique authority on the silver plate and seals of the boroughs. Many an accepted theory is boldly challenged in a chapter on the social and economic condition of Wales in the two centuries preceding the Reformation. We note interesting biographical sketches of the two Llewelyns, Owen Glyndwr, and Archbishop Williams (of whom a good portrait is also given). In dealing with the successive schools of poets which North Wales has produced, Sir Edward Anwyl alludes to the recent rise of a new school which "inclines towards the beautiful rather than the sublime, and the romantic rather than the religious," and is at present experimenting in dramatic production.

There are some few repetitions and several slips that careful editing might have eliminated. Castell Coch (i.e., Red Castle) in Glamorgan is mentioned when obviously the Red Castle of Powys is meant. There is no such place as Castell Llecheyd (p. 4); and "Llanwrda" should be Llanwnda. The mother of Archbishop Williams is described as "a daughter of Eglwys Bach," which is merely the name of the parish where her parents lived. The Dean of Westminster who founded Ruthin School was Gabriel (not Daniel) Goodman. The Christian name of Shorthouse, the author of 'John Inglesant,' was not John. These blemishes do not, however, seriously reduce the genuine value and attractiveness of the work, which deserves an honourable place among books on North Wales. Both the printing and binding are excellent, and the illustrations, though few, are well chosen.

Two Years under the Crescent. By H. C. Seppings Wright. (Nisbet & Co.)

MR. SEPPINGS WRIGHT, who has been with the Turks in Tripoli as well as in the Balkans, says that when he went to Northern Africa, though he had seen war in most parts of the world, he knew nothing of Turkey. He was, he believes, unbiased, and he has come home full of praise of his Turkish friends. He soon notes their absolute indifference to outside opinion, and he concludes his African chapters by a quotation from a Christian friend, who said that "the worst of the Turk is that he is not a business man—he wastes too much of his time in prayers."

In the whole of Mr. Wright's book there is nothing about war that is of great value. He writes in a free-and-easy fashion of his life in Tripoli, but there is little to be gathered about the first campaign, except that the Italian fire must have been very bad indeed. Perhaps the most interesting thing about that war is what the author says of the use made by the Italians of aeroplanes and dirigibles; and, to judge from his remarks, the Italians found it difficult to drop their bombs on the spots at which they aimed. We also note his remark about the Turkish gunner who, by one shot, brought down a Bulgarian aeroplane in the neighbourhood of Adrianople. At the end of the book a chapter is devoted to the aeroplane in war, and our Government is lectured for its neglect, or supposed neglect, in the matter of airships; but the author was writing before the recent statement by Col. Seely, and his arguments would have been more effective if he had shown that aeroplanes or airships were used with marked success in recent wars.

On the question of the respective value of the Krupp and Creusot guns Mr. Wright confirms other correspondents, and states that the Krupp guns of the Turks were always outraged. His remarks about this matter, however, are, we think, not based on what he saw with his own eyes. The statement that the Turkish declaration of war against the Balkan Allies was dated October 17th should have been accompanied by a note of the earlier declaration by Montenegro. There is much praise for the Turks, but occasionally the facts peep out. For instance, at a critical time it is noted that "the officers, smiling and polite, were shouting contrary orders.... Some of them were as helpless as women.... the result of their kindness of heart and of their disinclination to hurt anyone's feelings."

We are able to praise Mr. Wright's excellent sketches, but in his book we regret a lack of dates, and it is extremely difficult to know of what period he is writing, especially as the events described are not always in chronological order. A description of Constantinople seems out of place in such a volume; and if Mr. Wright had read his proofs, he could hardly have failed to correct some odd spellings here and there.

The Confession of Richard Plantagenet.
By Dora Greenwell McChesney. Edited
by L. Maye. With a Biographical
Introduction by Lady Macdonell.
(Smith, Elder & Co.)

THE work of Miss Dora Greenwell McChesney has always given the impression that its writer was greater than her achievement. In itself it is good, but its goodness is transcended by the reader's sense of a high promise never quite fulfilled. In particular, 'Rupert by the Grace of God' was a fine, stirring book that ought to have made Miss McChesney's name familiar to a host of readers. That it failed to do so is partly a result of that mere chance which plays a large part in literary success, but partly, too, due to a trivial weakness of execution which, although it mattered little to the attentive, instantly threw out the inattentive, who are always the majority. Miss McChesney was apt sometimes to slur her transitions; and no writer whose transitions are not clear ever gained the ear of the widest public. When we do not know, at every point, just where the personages are, just who is speaking, and just how much time has elapsed, the story loses its hold. The intelligent are able to step consciously back, but the careless and the hasty do not succeed in doing so, and thenceforward walk with but one foot over the border of the fiction. An author whose imaginative conception is vivid does not perceive that the links are loose; and, because the technique of writing is not generally taught or understood, the error is seldom definitely explained or cured. It was, not improbably, on account of this small deficiency that the really fine talent of Miss McChesney never received its deserved recognition.

Her posthumous and not fully completed novel has for its hero the last of the Plantagenet kings; and, while the familiar events of history are all in their old positions, the aspect in which they are presented is such as largely to exculpate Richard of Gloucester. This more favourable view of his character was not a mere story-writer's fancy. "The book," says Miss L. Maye, who prepared it for the press, "is the outcome of great research"; "the lives of every character mentioned were hunted up with the utmost thoroughness." Unfortunately, there are gaps which leave undeveloped one important part of the hero's nature, and, as the volume stands, it is rather King Edward than King Richard who testifies to Miss McChesney's remarkable power of characterization. In a few pages, with casual touches, she has created a genuine personality—sinister and alluring, pleasure-loving and treacherous. But the larger portraits, which lacked their creator's finishing touches, are less convincing, and there is an element of strain—even at times an excess of fine writing—about the narrative. Physical suffering and weakness have left their mark upon it; but they could never make the work of Miss McChesney slipshod.

To write without respect for her art would have been impossible to her. In this fragment, unfinished, and even at some points unsuccessful as it is, can be seen, no less than in her earlier stories, the utterance of a lofty mind and a talent strong enough to push its way through many impediments. Her death leaves unfulfilled a promise which every fresh book confirmed, and which longer life and stronger health—she was but 40 when she died last year—might have brought to ample performance.

The Psychology of Revolution. By Gustave Le Bon. (Fisher Unwin.)

THE fourth of Dr. Le Bon's studies on crowd-psychology has much in common with its predecessors. Those works, while they had the great merit of breaking up virgin soil, appeared to the present reviewer to be inspired more by a detestation of the crowd, of Demos and all his ways, than by anxiety to arrive at practical conclusions, such, for example, as Mr. Graham Wallas has recently obtained. Dr. Le Bon's work is valuable when this not inconsiderable qualification is realized.

A revolutionary or political crowd is scarcely a normal crowd. It differs from, let us say, a football crowd in several important respects. In the first place, it stands (or believes it stands) to gain or lose far more. In the second place, it is more likely to be unanimous, while a football crowd is necessarily divided. Consequently, we may expect from a revolutionary or political crowd a special degree of exaggeration. But this need not exclude strict adherence to the laws of logic—to the discomfort of persons whose names appear in minor premises! A crowd frames its syllogisms on a large scale, with little regard for nuances or the conversion of Bocardo. Conclusions or beliefs so originated soak into each individual member of the crowd, adapting themselves to idiosyncrasies. The process is as logical as the breaking of a branch under the weight of a swing. Yet Dr. Le Bon boldly assures us:—

"So long as psychology regards beliefs as voluntary and rational they will remain inexplicable. Having proved that they are usually irrational and always involuntary, I was able to propound the solution of this important problem: how it was that beliefs which no reason could justify were admitted without difficulty by the most enlightened spirits of all ages."

To apply this to the French Revolution—or anything else—is necessarily to fall foul of all the established authorities. About half the book consists of an attempt at such an application, in the course of which Michelet, Guizot, Taine, Lavisse, and Rambaud, MM. Aulard and Madelin, are but a few of the writers who are banned. Dr. Le Bon does not dispute their facts—although he quotes with applause M. Cochin's criticisms of M. Aulard's work—but reproves them for having misunderstood their facts. Yet

Dr. Le Bon's own restatement does not appear to contain views of indubitable heterodoxy; it is a case, a fighting case, but not a distinctively new case.

In the circumstances the author's advocacy of "the military ideal" as a remedy for revolutionary tendencies is distinctly amusing, the more so as he considers it

"obvious that revolutions have never taken place, and never will take place, save with the aid of an important fraction of the army."

We fear that the author, in his anxiety to prove that a common belief is generally an illusion, although he struggles as persistently as Dr. Max Nordau, has overlooked a few illusions of his own. "Class hatred," he tells us, "is little developed in England and America." Almost on the next page he is discussing the fiercer intensity of strikes in those countries. Socialism and Islamism (*inter alia*) "have identical affective and mystic bases." Dr. Le Bon's beliefs may be "voluntary," they are certainly not "rational."

Mr. Bernard Miall's translation is not one of his best efforts, and the Index has been carelessly compiled.

Demosthenes on the Crown. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Milton W. Humphreys. (New York, American Book Co.)

VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY is to be heartily congratulated on its Greek Professor's admirable contribution to the "Greek Series for Colleges and Schools," edited under the supervision of Prof. H. W. Smyth of Harvard University. The Introduction to this edition of Demosthenes's masterpiece includes a brief, but very clear and adequate survey of the characteristics which are noteworthy in the author's eloquence, and of the rhetorical figures most freely used by him, without a bewildering array of technical terms. With reference to the orator's "balancing of clauses, his rhythm (whatever that was)" —Prof. Humphreys has made as much of it as any critic—"his euphony, his careful selection of appropriate words," &c., we read:—

"But none of these, nor all of these combined, account for his wonderful power. This was due chiefly, as all agree, to the fact that his whole treatment of any subject revealed earnestness and personal interest. Such an effect is due to very subtle causes, and no analysis of them will be here attempted. One must learn to feel them by reading the orations themselves in the original, and even in this way it cannot be thoroughly achieved because we cannot see and hear him."

The latter part of the Introduction consists of a clear and concise history of the suit, and an excellent essay on the relations between Demosthenes and Æschines. A judicious selection of Critical Notes and a good Historical Sketch are included. The notes are not merely

helpful as to translation and grammatical niceties, but ought to communicate to intelligent students something of the commentator's obvious interest in his subject.

With regard to the difficult phrase *κατὰ πάντων ἐφύετο* (§ 19, pp. 46, 262), we agree with the statement that "all the interpretations ascribe to *ἐφύομαι* a meaning which it does not have," and again with "*πάντων* (neut.)"; but we answer in the negative the ingenious question "Could the expression mean...he was growing onto everything, i.e., was getting his clutches into everything?" This is just what Demosthenes meant his audience to infer. He simply said, with a judicious *meiosis*, that during the time spent by others in blundering and treacherously intriguing (with expenditure of laborious diplomacy) Philip was making his preparations, and "was in all respects growing." Philip's youth at the beginning of the period in question makes *ἐφύετο* appropriate. The Hellenic States had given him time to grow in wisdom and physique quietly, and the dicasts could supply for themselves his accompanying less natural developments. The adverbial *κατὰ πάντων* is a variation of *κατὰ παντός* or *καθ' ὅλον*. On *ὡς ἔπος εἰπείν* (§ 4, p. 32) there is a welcome note:—

"One might almost say. The Eng. 'so to speak' usually apologizes for an unusual expression, whereas *ὡς (ἔπος) εἰπείν* modifies an exaggeration."

Broken Links in Scottish Education. By the Rev. John Smith. (Nisbet & Co.)

DR. SMITH'S able little book puts in a nutshell the main questions at issue in Scottish education to-day. It contains also several lively historical sketches which are useful as illustrations of his contention that in some cases we have not altogether improved upon the ideals, or even the practice, of our forefathers. But the portions of the work that will be read with the most earnest attention by all concerned are those which expose the defects of the more highly specialized modern methods, and suggest a remedy, for Dr. Smith has not been content merely to criticize. Elementary teaching he regards as satisfactory; the great problems for him arise in meeting the needs of older scholars. Those who must leave school and go to work at fourteen seem to be falling away from after-educational advantages to an alarming extent. While there is an encouraging increase at evening schools in pupils between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, the numbers of those between fourteen and sixteen are such as to indicate that "in great part the children of the industrial population drop study altogether for a time after they leave the day school." Those—about 50 per cent—who begin again after two or three years have forgotten a great deal, and must practically start afresh. There is thus much loss of valuable time and energy. Those pupils, and the lapsed 50 per cent, must "be saved

from themselves at the time when they leave the day school." But how?

Compulsion has been suggested, but Dr. Smith finds this a doubtful remedy. It would curtail liberty, hours of labour, and pay. As yet there is no public opinion to warrant such an experiment, nor do the continuation schools, as they are at present constituted, offer a really adequate provision for the needs of all the young workers. Compulsion could be applied only "when we are ready to give each type of working learner the kind of special instruction which he most requires." The equipment of the advanced schools is good, and the chances of attracting the younger worker are still hopeful, for many masters are anxious to encourage their employes to continue their studies. With a closer adaptation of curricula to the worker's needs, a thing to be achieved by time and watchfulness, Dr. Smith ventures to prophesy the bridging of the existing hiatus.

Another, and a serious, "broken link" is a plan adopted by the Department, which has had the effect of drawing

"a rigid line of demarcation between the type of education to be given to pupils attending a higher-grade school and that to be given to pupils who could not arrange to go there."

The latter were condemned

"to become hewers of wood and drawers of water to their more favoured contemporaries, although by passing the qualifying examination at 11 or 11½ years of age they had shown that they were among the élite."

The decree restricted and discouraged the rural schoolmaster, to say nothing of the pupil and the parent. Once it was the glory of Scotland that the parish schoolmaster, even in remote districts, could carry his promising boys right to the gates of the University. The country has sadly declined from that ideal state. If the Department will not act, the remedy lies with the School Boards, which have powers, in the last resort, to undertake this duty.

Dr. Smith traverses many questions. He shows the failure of the "Junior Student" system of training for young teachers, and he will delight certain Scottish authorities by his temperate yet uncompromising home-truths about "the Department." It has long been notorious that "My Lords" are a single individual, abundantly able as an expert, but burdened with a superhuman task. It is not in the nature of things that the pen-stroke of one man should control with perfect success the complex machinery of a nation's education. Dr. Smith's suggestion of a Council, and his proposals for a new grouping of areas of control, are likely to provoke much fruitful discussion. He would be the last to regard his views as final, but the question had to be raised. Here it is stated with moderation, judgment, and knowledge.

Bohn's Popular Library. (Bell & Sons.)

THE republication of Bohn's Libraries will be a matter for rejoicing by all book-lovers. The various series collectively known as "Bohn's" have enjoyed an honourable and, in many respects, an unparalleled career. Initiated in 1847 by Henry George Bohn, a London bookseller and publisher, the Libraries were so successful from the outset that, when Messrs. Bell & Daldy bought them seventeen years later, their price was no less than 35,000*l.* A high standard of selection and careful annotation is conspicuous throughout, while a number of foreign classics have in this form found their way to English readers. Sometimes, it is true, the translations offered were laboriously pedestrian, but they have always been accurate, and at their worst, as many schoolboys are, or used to be, aware, made admirable "cribs." The publishers never aimed merely at providing the public with reprints; much valuable matter first saw the light in "Bohn."

There was something of grimness in the original appearance of these books, shared even by the "Library of Sports and Games." Staunton's 'Chess-Player's Handbook,' one of the widest-read works on its subject, had on its first publication an exterior severity suggesting a treatise on criminal law. Recently, however, Messrs. Bell have clothed the Libraries in neater and more attractive covers.

The new editions differ from the old in all respects but the texts, which are untouched. They are admirably handy; the covers are thin and slightly flexible, but strong; the paper is thin, but not flimsy; and the type is clear.

The first twenty volumes include Motley's 'Rise of the Dutch Republic' in three volumes, with the able Introduction by Moncreu Conway, and two volumes of Emerson's works. The 'Essays of Elia and Eliana' and Miss Betham-Edwards's excellent edition of Arthur Young's 'Travels in France' are old friends whom we can congratulate on growing slim without loss of vigour. We welcome also an edition of 'Gulliver's Travels,' edited with notes by Mr. G. R. Dennis.

Translation is well represented by Goethe's 'Poetry and Truth,' 2 vols., a revised rendering which we noticed with pleasure in 1908, and Calverley's charming versions of 'The Idylls of Theocritus and Virgil's Eclogues,' which owners of his complete works may well add to their shelves because it contains an Introduction by another master of classic taste, Dr. Tyrrell. Finally, in the region of biography we find Burton's 'Pilgrimage to Al-Madinah and Meccah,' 2 vols., with model annotations from the expert pen of Dr. Stanley Lane-Poole.

Such works should speak for themselves: their quality is undeniable. We merely add in this world of many books contesting for space that the whole set of twenty volumes occupies less than eighteen inches of shelving.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review].

Theology.

Fry (J. H.), THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, Second Edition, 1/ net. Skeffington
A series of five lectures first published twenty years ago, and now reprinted with a few corrections and additions. Their object is to extend knowledge of the Church of England, and to endeavour to prove that that Church has ever been a separate branch of the Catholic Church, and never a part of the Church of Rome.

Mayor (Joseph B.), THE EPISTLE OF ST. JAMES, THE GREEK TEXT, with Introduction, Notes, and Comments, and Further Studies in the Epistle, 1/ net. Macmillan

These further studies, which are now added to the author's Commentary on the Epistle of St. James, have been rendered necessary, he says, by the appearance of Dr. Hort's edition of 1909, and the excellent material to be found there; also by the many new difficulties which that edition brings to light. Dr. Mayor is a particularly able commentator, and his conclusions are well worth study.

Law.

Choate (Joseph H.), THE TWO HAGUE CONFERENCES, 4/6 net. Frowde

The Stafford Little lectures for 1912, delivered at Princeton University. Mr. Choate, as the First Delegate of the United States at the Second Hague Peace Conference in June, 1907, is well qualified to treat the subject of which he speaks, and his study of the effects of this, also of the First Peace Conference in 1898, is a noteworthy contribution to our knowledge of international relations. It is only the larger and more enduring results that he puts before his readers, but he says enough to show the value of these Conferences.

Durran (William), THE LAWYER, OUR OLD-MAN-OF-THE-SEA, 7/6 net. Kegan Paul

Lawyers are so ready to extol the history and functions of their calling that a criticism of the part they play in the life of the community can hardly be regarded as gratuitous. Legalism—to use the favourite expression of this fierce attack on all things legal—covers, no doubt, a multitude of abuses; but a less angry critic might have written a more effective book. Nothing in the legal world pleases Mr. Durran. He even condemns the English system of selecting judges from the ranks of the Bar, and expresses—without apparently any intimate acquaintance with the legal systems of France and Germany—a strong preference for the Continental system under which the Bench, with a separate training from that of the Bar, resembles a branch of the Civil Service. "Recruiting the Bench from the Bar," he says, "deprives the public of the protection against the super-subtleties, the sophistical refinements, the hair-splitting technicalities of the Bar." Mr. Durran pours his wrath, not only upon the Bench and the Bar, but also upon trial-by-jury, which he describes as a "favourite medium of speculation." Nearly half the volume, which runs to over five hundred pages, consists of appendixes which read very little better than a collection of newspaper cuttings. If Mr. Durran has failed to write an effective or attractive book, he has laboriously provided material of which a better equipped writer might make more skilful use.

Poetry.

Brooke (Stopford A.), FOUR POETS: CLOUGH, ARNOLD, ROSSETTI, MORRIS, 2/6 net. Duckworth

New edition in the attractive "Readers' Library."

Muirhead (John Spencer), THE QUIET SPIRIT, 2/6 net. Oxford, Blackwell

The first two lines of the author's Proem give the keynote to this little book:—

My songs are not of great things, nor of sorrowful things either;
But only of what my life brings, and it brings to me of neither.

As with the subject, so with the quality and style of his Muse: it is quiet, dignified, and not unmelodious; never ascending to great heights, but equally innocent of banality for the most part.

Poems, Moods of the Moment, by a Bachelor, 2/6 net. Heath, Cranton & Ouseley

A collection of pieces in which too often a halting execution mars what would seem to have been an ambitious design. The author is indifferently equipped with the "divine fire," but some of his lines hold promise of better things. Now and then he becomes rhythmically musical, as in the verse beginning

There is a soft persuasion from the sea.

Verses, by A. A. M. B. Chiswick Press

We have read these verses with a constant feeling of expectation, which has been as constantly unfulfilled. In saying this we are paying the author a compliment, for it is equivalent to stating that, behind the seeming failure, there is always the promise of greater achievement, which cannot be said of many volumes of verse.

Bibliography.

Book-Auction Records, edited by Frank Karslake, Vol. IX.; Vol. X. Part I. Karslake

We are not surprised to hear that the circulation of 'Book-Auction Records' is steadily increasing, for it is a remarkably comprehensive summary, including sales in Dublin, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, as well as London. Judicious book-buyers will treasure the bound volumes as things of permanent value and interest. Vol. IX., covering the season from September, 1911, to August, 1912, contains no fewer than 15,441 records, as well as some preliminary matter of interest. The editor's "colloquialisms" are sprightly, and not seldom informative as well. Who would have guessed that brown boot polish is excellent for leather bindings? This volume includes, under the title of 'Bibliotheca Imperfecta,' an interesting collection, by Mr. A. R. Corns, of literary works which are imperfect, or lost, or never got beyond the stage of being planned—"enchanted cigarettes," as Andrew Lang called them after Balzac, which ended in smoke.

Part I. of Vol. X., October to December, 1912, includes 4,275 records, and some pleasant gossip on the literary associations of Salisbury, as well as the editor's ingenious musings. He includes an American cartoon and a letter by S. T. C. which are both much to the point.

Borchard (Edwin M.), LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND CONTINENTAL LAW, 15c. Washington, Govt. Printing Office

The aim of this little volume is to furnish a guide to the bibliographical material on International law and Continental law. Bibliographies of Roman law before Justinian's codification have been omitted. In discussing the bibliographies of modern

Continental law the general legal bibliographies dealing with the Continent as a whole have been first mentioned, followed by the national ones of the autonomous countries of Europe.

Philosophy.

MacCunn (John), THE MAKING OF CHARACTER, 2/6 net. Cambridge Univ. Press

The sixth impression of a work which was first published in 1900. It contains three new chapters on 'Natural Inequality,' 'The Economy of Human Powers,' and 'Punishment.' The chapter on 'Capacities, Instincts, Desires,' has been expanded by a fuller treatment of Pleasures and Pains; and that on 'Development and Repression' by a more adequate discussion on Asceticism. We notice also a few minor additions and some rearrangement.

History and Biography.

Acts of the Privy Council of England: COLONIAL SERIES, Vol. VI. "THE UNBOUND PAPERS," edited by James Munro, 10/ Stationery Office

The present volume supplements the Colonial Series of the Acts of the Privy Council by adding a calendar of unbound papers preserved in the Privy Council Office. Only one or two of these are of earlier date than 1700, and none is here dealt with after 1783. The papers have been rigorously condensed, but an attempt has been made to preserve in the original words the opinions expressed by colonists and officials upon the questions at issue between them.

Bell's English History Source Books: THE ANGEVINS AND THE CHARTER (1154-1216), by S. M. Toynne; **IMPERIALISM AND MR. GLADSTONE (1876-1886),** compiled by R. H. Grettton; **PEACE AND REFORM (1815-1837),** compiled by A. C. W. Edwards; **THE REFORMATION AND THE RENAISSANCE (1485-1547),** compiled by Fred. W. Bewsher, 1/ net each.

We have already praised this historical series. It may be recalled that it is intended for use with any ordinary textbook of English history, and can be used either by way of illustration at the close of a lesson, or by way of inference-drawing, before the textbook is read. The present volumes show the same admirable qualities of selection and arrangement as their predecessors.

Brown (Louise Fargo), THE POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE BAPTISTS AND FIFTH MONARCHY MEN IN ENGLAND DURING THE INTERREGNUM, 6/6 net. Frowde

This essay was awarded the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize in European History for 1911. Its purpose is to set forth the attitude towards the English Government, in one of the most troubled periods of its history, of two religious bodies which, by a large number of their contemporaries, were considered enemies of all government and sworn foes of peace and order. The author has endeavoured to ascertain to what extent the political programmes of the two parties justified the popular opinion concerning them, and, in consequence, what was their real importance in the history of their time.

Butler (A. J.), THE TREATY OF MISR IN TABARI, an Essay in Historical Criticism, 5/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

The author, in returning to the obscure and difficult subject of the Mohammedan conquest of Egypt, does so with the general desire to correct any important error found in his former work, 'The Arab Conquest of Egypt,' by well-founded criticism, to deal with certain objections which seem

to be ill-founded, and to set out revised conclusions based on later reflection and research. The scope of the present volume being limited, he has thought it best to restrict himself to one particular area, selecting that which seemed to him richest in opportunities for the kind of excursion he desired to make.

Calendar of Treasury Books, 1679-80, PRE-SERVED IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Vol. VI., prepared by William A. Shaw. Stationery Office

The present Calendar deals with the strained financial relations of Charles II. with his Parliament, the story of which will be completed in an ensuing volume, which is due shortly, and will contain Dr. Shaw's Introduction to the period 1679-85. Here he contents himself with remarking that "the English members of Parliament, acting as the deluded dupes and the perjured tools of Louis XIV., made default and betrayed their own King and country by financially wrecking the administration." There are several entries concerning Samuel Pepys, mainly as Treasurer of Tangier.

Moore (J. R. H.), AN INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

New York, Macmillan Co.
An able survey, intended for use in American high schools. The author is to be congratulated on the manner in which he has succeeded in correlating American with English development during the Colonial period. There are numerous well-chosen illustrations.

Noyes (Ella), SALISBURY PLAIN: ITS STONES, CATHEDRAL, CITY, VILLAGES, AND FOLK, 10/6 net. Dent

Books of topographical interest increase and multiply; often they are little more than the fleeting impressions of the author, and lack permanent value. In this work on 'Salisbury Plain,' however, the author has devoted particular attention to the archaeological features of the district, while she is by no means blind to its picturesque side, and the combination of interests is at the same time entertaining and instructive. The coloured illustrations by Dora Noyes are for the most part happy in conception and execution.

Pedigree Register (The), edited by George Sherwood, Vol. II. 227, Strand

The second volume of the official organ of the Society of Genealogists of London. Its principal function is to preserve in print material not easily accessible elsewhere, and explain what records there are of this kind, where they are, and what they contain. The present issue contains, besides a number of genealogical details, two articles by Mr. F. S. Snell, on 'The Study of Ancestry' and 'Title-Page Autographs' respectively. Among the pedigrees that are included, Mr. Perceval Lucas contributes that of Francis Thompson the poet.

Political Debates (The) between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, in the Senatorial Campaign of 1858 in Illinois, together with Certain Preceding Speeches of Each at Chicago, Springfield, &c., with an Introduction by George Haven Putnam, 10/6 net. Putnam

The history of the Anti-Slavery Campaign in America is vividly recalled to memory by the publication of these political debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. Lincoln made the starting-point of his famous Senatorial campaign his own statement that "a house divided against itself cannot stand; this government cannot endure half slave and half free." The series of debates between the two leaders gradually

came to be of national importance, and a question of the presentation of arguments, not only to the voters of Illinois, but also to citizens throughout the entire country, concerning the restriction of slavery on the one hand, or its indefinite expansion and protection on the other. Dr. Putnam considers that it would be an enormous advantage for the political education of candidates and American voters if such debates became the routine in Congressional and Presidential campaigns.

Trecentale Bodeleanum: A MEMORIAL VOLUME FOR THE THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUBLIC FUNERAL OF SIR THOMAS BODLEY, MARCH 29, 1613, 5/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

This little volume is one which every student who has profited by the Bodleian Library will be glad to have as a memorial of its founder. It contains the Life of Sir Thomas Bodley, written by himself some four years before his death; the letter in which he offered to re-found the University Library in 1598; his proposed statutes (1605); those parts of his will which refer to the Library; the two funeral orations of 1613; a letter to Sir Francis Bacon of 1608; and the Commemoration Service in Merton College Chapel, March 29th, 1613. The Delegates of the Clarendon Press in issuing this volume have merited the gratitude of all who care for this noble Library.

Tyler (Mason Whiting), RECOLLECTIONS OF THE CIVIL WAR, edited by William S. Tyler, 10/6 net. Putnam

There have been many volumes written on the American Civil War, and the present is not by any means the least interesting among them. The late Mason Whiting Tyler was Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel of the 37th Regiment of the Massachusetts Volunteers, and these 'Recollections,' edited by his son, include many original diary entries and letters written from the seat of war. They afford, therefore, an inside view of the events of those troublous times which is something more intimate than mere history. As the editor remarks, there are many histories of the war and autobiographies of great generals, but autobiographies of the soldier in the camp and in the ranks are few. For this reason alone the book under notice should be assured of a public interested in American affairs.

West Wales Historical Records, the Annual Magazine of the Historical Society of West Wales, Vol. II. 1911-12, edited by Francis Green. Carmarthen, the Society

This volume contains the conclusion of the Peniarth MS. No. 156, which is now in the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth; and for the convenience of readers an Index of Residences has been appended to this article. The description of Sir John Williams's collection concerning Dynevor Castle is also included, and there is a further instalment of 'Pembrokeshire Parsons.' In addition to these there are several new items of historical and genealogical interest.

Geography and Travel.

Palestine Exploration Fund, QUARTERLY STATEMENT, April, 2/ net. The Office

The present issue contains a continuation of Mr. W. E. Jennings Bramley's account of the Bedouin of the Sinaitic Peninsula, and several other noteworthy articles, including one on 'Dibon, the City of King Mesa and of the Moabite Stone,' by Dr. Duncan Mackenzie; and two by Archdeacon Dowling: the first dealing with 'Sixteen Councils of Jerusalem from c. A.D. 50-1 to A.D. 1672,' and the second with 'Some Early Palestinian Martyrs.'

Sociology.

French Revolution of 1848 (The) in its Economic Aspect: Vol. I. LOUIS BLANC'S ORGANISATION DU TRAVAIL; Vol. II. ÉMILE THOMAS'S HISTOIRE DES ATELIERS NATIONAUX; with an Introduction, Critical and Historical, by J. A. R. Marriott, 5/ net each.

Oxford, Clarendon Press
The unqualified, but generally misunderstood failure of the "National Workshops" of 1848 provides a stock argument against State control of industries, for the examination of which these two volumes afford an opportunity. Émile Thomas was the director of the "Ateliers Nationaux" during their thrilling existence of ten weeks or so. At the end of this period he was virtually sent into exile by the Provisional Government, and the workshops were closed. His methods and opinions differed essentially from those of Louis Blanc, who was in no way responsible for the administration of the "Ateliers Nationaux," and could, in fact, only claim a somewhat attenuated spiritual parentage of them. These two works in reality respectively state one theory and describe the failure of another. Mr. J. A. R. Marriott gives us in his Introduction of close upon a hundred pages a brilliant summary of the men and events of 1848.

Education.

Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND OF THE TREASURER.

New York City, 576, Fifth Avenue
Part I. contains a full report of the business of the year. Part II. consists of a number of articles on current educational problems, such as 'Advertising as a Factor in Education,' 'Education and Politics,' and 'Sham Universities.'

Philology.

Apulei Psyche et Cupido, cura Ludovici C. Purser, "Scriptorum Classicorum Bibliotheca Riccardiana," 6/ net.

Medici Society
The latest issue of this series fully sustains the high reputation won by its predecessors, and is a worthy setting of one of the gems of Silver Latinity. Those who are fortunate enough to own previous volumes of the Society's publications will need no recommendation on our part; to others it will be sufficient to say that they will find here an excellent text, which is due to a scholar who has paid special attention to Apuleius, and is printed with every care that experience can suggest, in one of the best types that have yet been designed, on good paper.

School-Books.

Blackie's Elementary Regional and Practical Geographies, by David Frew: AFRICA AND AUSTRALASIA; NORTH, CENTRAL, AND SOUTH AMERICA; ASIA; and GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WORLD, 6d. each.

The aim of this series is to show the human value of local conditions and place-relations, teaching the children why towns have sprung up in particular positions, and how to read a map. The volumes before us are well suited to fulfil their object.

Blackie's Longer French Texts: MÉRIMÉE, LETTRES D'ESPAGNE, edited by J. Laffitte, 8d.

The text, which is printed in good clear type, is followed by a number of useful notes, a phrase-list, exercises for retranslation, and a vocabulary. These letters of Prosper Mérimée are interesting in themselves, apart from their educational value.

Chamberlain (James Franklin and Arthur Henry), THE CONTINENTS AND THEIR PEOPLE: ASIA, a Supplementary Geography, 3/ Macmillan

One of a new series of geographical Readers intended to supplement the regular textbooks in use in elementary schools. Emphasis is laid on human and social conditions in their physical and economic relations. Printed in clear type, and written in a simple language that should appeal strongly to children, with a number of attractive illustrations, this series, to judge from the well-arranged volume before us, should find immediate favour.

Dent's Modern Language Series: JEUX FRANÇAIS, par Lilian G. Ping.

The idea of depicting French children at their games is one that should appeal to English children, and lead them to show an interest in their lessons. The games are well described.

French Dramatic Reader, compiled by Marc Ceppi, 2/ Bell

These adaptations of well-known French plays have been skilfully done, and should prove eminently suited to one of the objects with which they are published, namely, for representation by pupils on Speech-days and other occasions. Their other aim, which is to provide the pupil with a bright reading-book written entirely in dialogue, brimful of French idioms in every-day use, may also be said to have been fulfilled, and their value for teaching purposes is considerably augmented by the inclusion of a number of helpful notes.

Nerson-Coblence (Madame G.), SPOKEN FRENCH, 1/ net. W. Lockwood

The author's aim in writing this little book has been to give an exact idea of the language actually used by French people in current talk. To this end she has put together a selection of phrases and dialogues in use in all classes of society. The collection consists of three parts—the first dealing with the conversations of children, and the second with those of ordinary everyday life; while the third is of a somewhat more elevated nature, introducing conversations on scientific, political, and artistic topics. A vocabulary is appended.

Specimens of Scottish Literature, 1325-1835, with Introduction, Notes, and Glossary by W. M. Metcalfe, 2/6 net. Blackie

The editor's aim in making these selections has been to attempt to illustrate the character and history of Scottish literature by a series of specimens taken from each of its three periods. Many of the texts have been derived from the publications of the Scottish Text Society. An effort has been made in the Notes and Glossary to render the extracts thoroughly intelligible to those who are not acquainted with the "Scots" tongue.

Juvenile.

Children's Classics: INTERMEDIATE I. THE POT OF BASIL, AND OTHER TALES, rewritten by J. W. Swinborne Sheldrake, 3d. Macmillan

Stories from the "classics" of Europe, abridged and rewritten, and graduated to suit children of varying ages.

Children's Story Books (The): DONKEY-SKIN, by Charles Perrault, and TALES FROM THE MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, by Shakespeare, and LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, AND JACK THE GIANT-KILLER; TALES FROM GRIMM, told anew by Alice M. Bale, 6d. each. Macmillan

Old tales told anew, and printed in large type for very young readers. There are several illustrations in each.

Fiction.

Annesley (Maude), THE SPHINX IN THE LABYRINTH, 6/ Mills & Boon

A sentimental little tale concerning a man who loves two women—his wife and a friend who visits them—and is loved by both in return. The wife, who is an invalid, dies, and the other girl refuses to marry him on the ground that she does not wish to "hurt the soul" of the dead woman.

Barnes (R. Gorell), OUT OF THE BLUE, 6/ Longmans

The hero and heroine of this novel are cast on a coral island in the Indian Ocean. The hero is already married, but falls in love with his companion; however, as the cover puts it, "they never forget the barrier which exists between them"; the superfluous wife dies, and they are rescued in due course. The love-making is a trifle fervid.

Chambers (Robert W.), THE GAY REBELLION, 6/ Appleton

A somewhat flimsy burlesque of the Suffrage and Eugenics movements, the chief feature of which is the clever drawing of Mr. Edmund Frederick, who has provided the illustrations.

Dwyer (James Francis), THE WHITE WATER-FALL, 6/ Cassell

A more or less exciting yarn of the horrific adventures which befell a professor, his two daughters, and sundry other people among the isles of Polynesia.

Edge (Spencer), A MAKER OF WARE, 6/ Cassell

A not very exciting mystery story, with a love-interest thrown in.

Lincoln (Joseph C.), THE RISE OF ROSCOE PAINE, 6/ Appleton

A not unpleasant, if somewhat long-drawn-out American tale, told in the first person. The narrator is the son of an embezzler, and lives with his mother under an assumed name. The story chiefly concerns his dealings with a New York millionaire.

Litchfield (Grace D.), THE BURNING QUESTION, 6/ Putnam

An American story of a runaway wife. She yearns to be a great violinist, and, when pursued by her husband, bribes her maid to give him an account of her supposed death. The hardened novel-reader, however, will not be unprepared for her resurrection and return at the end of the book. The style is popular and sentimental.

Locke (William J.), STELLA MARIS, 6/ Lane

"Stella Maris" has no sacred association here, but is the name given to a "delicate, joyous" child, an invalid, who lives in a large, wide-windowed room on the top of a cliff overlooking the sea. A young actor, one of a little group of friends and attendants who form her court, gives her the name, which is adopted by them all. She is considered incurable, and sheltered from the knowledge of all that is ugly and wicked and painful. Then a wonderful cure is discovered, and at the age of 20 she is introduced to the world, and slowly realizes what sort of a place it is. It requires all Mr. Locke's cleverness to gloss over what is far from natural in the portrayal of this fanciful child. Both she and the actor seem preternaturally good. A far more human character is a young journalist, who is a member of her court and described as "charging through life insensately." Apart from Stella Maris his life is a tragedy, for he is married to an odious and revengeful woman. Perhaps the most dramatic scene

in the book is the meeting of this woman and Stella Maris. A little charity child, once ill-treated—who sacrifices herself for her guardian, the journalist, and Stella Maris, whom she adores—and a typical suburban old maid are the best of the other figures.

The story is, on the whole, well told, and suits well that sort of sentimentality in which Mr. Locke excels. It should secure a large measure of popularity, but we cannot regard it as equal to some of the author's previous works.

Mitford (Bertram), THE SIGN OF THE SPIDER. New edition. One of "Methuen's Seven-penny Novels."

Neuman (B. Paul), OPEN SESAME, 6/ John Murray

Did not the title-page intimate that 'Roddles' was written earlier than this novel, we should have gravely doubted if it was so. Three types of character are notably revealed here. The first is that of a man whose ignoble ambition for personal aggrandisement leads to his over-taxing a gift of mental healing to such an extent as to bring on a stroke of paralysis. The next best-drawn character is that of a wife who allows her intellectual powers to dominate her life exclusively until the fear of death breaks down her callousness; and lastly there is her husband—a financier, who, though somewhat nondescript, is admirably lifelike. Though we gladly declare that such characterization is above the average of the fiction foisted on a public as large as it is uncritical, the conclusion is, nevertheless, forced upon us that Mr. Neuman's great talents are in danger of shrivelling instead of growing.

Phayre (Ignatius), LOVE O' THE SKIES, 6/ Duckworth

A story of a young man of a titled family in England who wishes to go out as a missionary to the East. He gets entangled with a married woman, and finally dies of fever. The narrative is so involved that it is difficult to give an idea of the book. The writer has some sense of the vivid, but his style tends to irritating brevity, and a number of unnatural full-stops and semicolons. Here is part of a description of a letter: "All the chromatrics of falling Hope. A visual orchestration whose clashing tones she stilled with shrewd and tender wisdom. Bracing him at all points with studied argument." Three more present participles follow without any person to look after them.

Roberts (Helen C.), SOMETHING NEW, 6/ Duckworth

The theme of 'Something New' has by now lost its freshness for novel-readers. A rich young lady seeks change from Society life by going to lodge with a poor and distant relative, and there learns a new philosophy of life from workers. Though somewhat loosely knit together, the book contains some good characterization.

Roy (D. Kinmount), LINKED LIVES, 6/ Heath, Cranton & Ouseley

It requires a nimble-witted reader to follow the twists and turns of this story, where past and present events are given equal prominence, with confusing results. A good deal is told in long soliloquies, which we had thought out of date. The scene is laid in Scotland, and the time is the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Tighe (Harry), A WATCHER OF LIFE, 6/ Heath, Cranton & Ouseley

The heroine of this book has serious views of matrimony and love, and much to say on the subject; but in spite of this she falls

in love with a man who is already married, and is extraordinarily frank, even bold, about it. Her character is not convincing. The man's inconsequent, frivolous little wife goes away on a long voyage, becomes ill, and apparently dies, giving the others time to marry before she comes back. This seems to us weak. Surely the person who cabled to the husband the news of his wife's death would hardly forget to send a second cable when she came to life again.

Vorse (Mary Heaton), THE VERY LITTLE PERSON, 1/ net. Constable Cheap edition.

General.

Army Review, APRIL, 1/ Stationery Office
The current number of this publication maintains its high standard. The South African Defence Act (1912) is ably dealt with by Brigadier-General G. G. Aston.

Lieut.-Col. A. B. Lindsay, Indian Army, contributes an interesting narrative of the 1911-12 expedition against the Abors; and the work of a divisional signal company in battle is dealt with by Lieut. L. V. Bond in a somewhat imaginative article. In 'Employment of Cavalry in a Retreat' Lieut.-Col. W. H. Greenly sets forth some good examples to back his arguments.

An 'Open Letter on Artillery,' by Major C. E. D. Budworth, compares the conditions of service twenty or thirty years ago with those of the present time.

Essex Review, APRIL, 1/6 net.

Simpkin & Marshall
Includes articles on 'Essex Churchyard Trees, 1815-1817,' and on 'William Barlee of Clavering,' by the Rev. Dr. A. Clark; and one on 'David Livingstone in Essex,' by Mr. Augustus V. Phillips, together with a number of other interesting items relating to the county.

Everyman Encyclopædia, Vol. III., 1/ net.

Dent
We have tested several articles in this volume, and found them accurate and commendably compact.

Fuller (Capt. J. F. C.), HINTS ON TRAINING TERRITORIAL INFANTRY: FROM RECRUIT TO TRAINED SOLDIER, 1/6 net.

Gale & Polden
A manual of useful hints on every branch of the training of Territorial infantry. The author points out that the training of the Territorial Force, as compared with that of the Regular Army, varies in direct proportion to the time at the disposal of the two branches of the service, and, though the principles of the Training Manuals cannot be differentiated, the course of instruction which is laid down for the first line must, if applied to the second, be modified in proportion as the hours of training and instruction are reduced.

Hungarian Spectator (The), No. 1, 2d.

Budapest
This, the journal of the British-American Literary Society in Hungary, is an attempt to promote a better understanding between Hungarians and speakers of English, and is edited by Prof. A. B. Yolland. Prof. Vámbéry writes reminiscences on Hungary and Great Britain, and we notice also articles on 'Shakespeare in Hungary,' 'The English Psychological Novel,' and 'Modern Hungarian Drama.' The last gives some interesting details of the success of Lengyel. His 'Typhoon' was, it appears, pirated in America, and his farce 'Well-fitting Dress Coats' will, we are told, "before long be amusing the theatregoers of the British Capital as it has amused those of Budapest and Vienna." Hungarian drama of to-day

seems to be suffering from over-production and an excess of talent. The editor has an article on 'The Conquest of Hungary' by English fashions in life and letters. A good business is now done in English papers and books, briar-pipes, and Bird's-Eye. There should be room for the paper, which hopes to appear as a monthly from June 1st. Already it shows a standard well above that of similar publications.

Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, MARCH, 2/6 The Society

Includes a paper read by Prof. Lincoln Hutchinson of the University of California before the Royal Statistical Society in February, and the discussion that followed. The subject was 'The Panama Canal, and Competition for Trade in Latin America, the Orient, and Australasia.' An article on 'The Health and Medical Treatment of the Uninsured,' by Mr. Stewart Johnson, forms an interesting commentary on the recent Insurance Act.

Matheson (Annie), A LITTLE BOOK OF COURAGE, 2/6 net. Gay & Hancock

An anthology in prose and verse on the subject of personal courage, moral rather than physical. The author has been very catholic in her choice of extracts, ranging from classics like Marcus Aurelius to Mark Tapley and living writers; but the book is none the worse for that. It is essentially a volume to dip into at odd moments, and, on the whole, the selection has been very judiciously made.

Mead (Lucia Ames), SWORDS AND PLOUGH-SHARES, 9/ net. Putnam

Mrs. Mead has made a contribution to the peace movement of the world. We welcome her book the more because its appeal is likely to be specially to the populace—in other words, to those from whom, it seems, salvation from the horror of war must come. It is far from our wish to minimize the declarations which have been made on behalf of the Tsar and others, but so long as crowned heads attend even civil functions, decked out with and surrounded by the panoply of war, their words are apt to have no more effect than those of other people who, while deprecating the evils of sweating, embrace every opportunity of obtaining articles at prices which obviously do not permit of fair wages being paid.

Mrs. Mead can hardly fail to attract the attention of thoughtful readers by her vivid presentment of the evils due to the squandering of the world's resources on the manufacture of engines of destruction. Besides exposing many hoary fallacies, she provides a very competent account of the peace movement generally, though, as might be expected, America and Americans receive most notice.

Modern Business Practice, Vol. VII.

Gresham Publishing Co.
The greater part of the penultimate volume of this work deals with Accountancy, in a manner free from technicalities. There are numerous specimen entries.

Moslem World, APRIL, 1/

Christian Literature Society for India
In his paper entitled 'After the War' the Rev. W. R. W. Gardner attempts an estimate of the effects of the struggle between Turkey and the Balkan Allies. He expects in the near future a severe and prolonged conflict in Asiatic Turkey between the ideas of liberalism and the old school of Moslem theological thought. Several of the articles merit attention, notably Capt. Wyman Bury's 'Islam and Civilisation,' and 'A Plea for the Malays,' by Mr. Charles E. G. Tisdall.

Naish (P. Ll.), CHESTNUTS HOT AND COLD, 1/ net. Heath, Cranton & Ouseley

A number of stories—some good, some bad, and some indifferent—strung together without much regard to arrangement. Many fully deserve the name conveyed by the title; but after-dinner humorists will, no doubt, be able to cull something to add to their repertory, since the present public remembers little of what it reads, and has little knowledge of the past.

Nelson's Hobby Books: HANDY-WORK, by W. Graystone; **GARDENING,** by L. Williams, 1/ net each.

Both these modest little books are excellent. The one is as complete and as clearly and sensibly written a handbook of all the many jobs awaiting the willing householder as any Garden City man could wish to have in his pocket.

The other contains very much more of good sense, useful information, and the proper gardening spirit than many a pretentious and expensive work. Nevertheless, we do not think the writer of the latter book is on ground very safe for his reputation when he comes to indicate sources of supply. For, useful to the beginner as such information undoubtedly is, the mention in such a book of the names of good seedsmen the author happens to know, and the omission of other names equally good, can hardly be considered fair.

New Statesman (The), A WEEKLY REVIEW OF POLITICS AND LITERATURE, No. 1, with Literary Supplement, 6d.
10, Great Queen St., W.C.

The *New Statesman* makes an excellent start. Its contents are soundly and cogently written, and none the worse for the absence of those fireworks which some people regard as indispensable for the heaven-born critic of life and politics. We note a sensible article on 'Wireless Indignation,' and another on 'The Outlook for London.' Mr. and Mrs. Webb begin a series on the question 'What is Socialism?' and those who regard economics as dismal will find excellent literary diversion, including characteristic work by Mr. W. H. Davies and Mr. Belloc, and some piquant prose studies in humanity. We are specially pleased to see a page devoted to 'Books in General,' for, thanks to the energy of the publishers in providing paragraphs, there is little done in this way which shows any independence or originality.

Official Register of Harvard University: REPORTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE TREASURER OF HARVARD COLLEGE, 1911-12. University, Cambridge, Mass.

The various Reports include a good deal of interest. The details of "exchange professors" record the advent of a Professor of Byzantine History from France, and another of Zoology from Breslau. Exchanges were also arranged with four Western colleges. English Universities will look with envy on the pages devoted to 'Gifts for Capital' and 'Gifts for Immediate Use.' In the Psychological Laboratory "very eager research work" is noted, and one student appears to have made "an exact statistical analysis of the various consonants and vowels in a large number of English poets." The section on 'Athletic Sports' shows the degrading influence of American methods. We gather that "umpires still fail to enforce the rules which limit the remarks of players," and that the settlement of the date for the boat-race with Yale was made by men who did not question each other's sincerity. The official comment on this happy arrangement is: "This would

seem, and should be, a matter of course; my excuse for mentioning it is its inexcusable novelty."

Phillips (Lady), A FRIENDLY GERMANY: WHY NOT? 2/6 net. Constable

While making no attempt to deal exhaustively with Anglo-German relations, Lady Phillips has succeeded in suggesting new trains of thought, and putting a new point of view, to those who have come to the conclusion that war between Great Britain and Germany is inevitable and impending. She considers it desirable and perfectly feasible that the two countries should eventually be united by a close bond of friendship, and expresses the view that the agitation which is seeking to divide them is mainly artificial. She hits off the present position thus:—

"England still treats Germany as a poor relation. Germany is so afraid that its new greatness will not be recognized that it is constantly and aggressively advertising it."

If this be true, as she avers, it is an attitude of mind which can easily be cured by sane and sensible reasoning. But there are other and more solid difficulties in the way, though Lady Phillips handles them fearlessly. Her book should be widely read at the present time.

Whitten (Wilfred), A LONDONER'S LONDON, 6/ Methuen

The fascination of London for the Londoner is not a thing to be explained away in mere words; it would require an epic wrung from the soul of a poet even to hint at the truth, and then, maybe, we should arrive no further than at the borderland. The Londoner himself would be the first to realize and admit the immensity of the task; outwardly he is content to view his city as merely a pleasant place to live in, but in his secret heart he knows that the spell goes far deeper than that. It may be, therefore, that Mr. Whitten, in writing his book, has attempted the impossible, and that to this fact alone may be attributed his only partial success in the task he has set himself. On the other hand, we are inclined to think that it is a consciousness of his responsibility that is largely accountable for his comparative failure, though "failure" is too strong a word. Was it this consciousness, we wonder, that led him into such suspicions of "preciousness" as that with which he closes his otherwise fascinating opening chapter, entitled 'The Veils of Yesterday,' which treats of the London of twenty-five years ago?

"We may have felt," he writes, "on certain glittering nights—as who has not?—the singular freshness of the west wind in Oxford Street, and the remote hour returns on the wind. Or, when Summer first touches us, we think of the great days of enchantment that will roll again over Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens when the palms are spread, and the axles hum, and the parapet of the Serpentine Bridge is warm to the arms of lovers."

This is not quite what we ask of the ideal chronicler of the charm of London, yet, with a slightly different touch, it might have been made amply satisfying. This is characteristic of the book all through—a book, let us hasten to add, which every one who loves his London should read, for it has many merits which can only be hinted at here. It is, moreover, eminently readable, and the delightful illustrations by Mr. Frank L. Emanuel form an additional claim to a permanent place upon our shelves.

Yale Review, APRIL, \$3 a year.

New Haven, Yale Publishing Assoc.

A paper on 'The College and the Intellectual Life,' by Mr. E. P. Morris, which

appears in the present number, is a thoughtful contribution in which the author considers how far the American college has responded to changes, other than those brought about by the extension of scientific discovery, in the intellectual life, in the hope of finding in such consideration help towards the solution of problems with which the College is now occupied. Other articles which will repay careful reading are 'Shakespeare as an Economist,' by Mr. Henry W. Farnam; 'Dante as the Inspirer of Italian Patriotism,' by Mr. William Roscoe Thayer; and 'A Speculation as to Disarmament,' by Mr. T. S. Woolsey.

Annals.

City of London Year-Book and Civic Directory for 1913, 5/ net. Collingridge

This useful year-book may be said to form a complete guide to the life of the City, alike in its municipal, commercial, and social aspects. The Municipal Section includes full lists of the members of the Corporation and the London County Council, together with articles detailing the past year's work of those two bodies. Further information given refers to the several other rating concerns of the City and Metropolis. The City Guilds' Section details the history and activities of each Company, with particulars of City schools and a list of City churches; while in the Commercial Section will be found a complete official list of the members of the Stock Exchange, Baltic, and Lloyd's.

Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1913, 20/ Cox

We are glad to have the latest edition of this admirable volume. The changes in its form and arrangement seem to us judicious. The Preface is both sensible and humorous, keeping up in the latter respect the reputation of past editors who have taken in good part extraordinary demands and foolish complaints. The literary work of the clergy is to be noticed in future only when it is of an educational character. This may be regretted by those who look to 'Crockford' above all for completeness, but is reasonable, since most forms of non-educational writing—the novel especially—get ample advertisement elsewhere.

Year-Book of the Viking Society for Northern Research, Vol. IV., 1911-12, 2/6

University of London, King's College

Contains a number of notes and reports on subjects of Northern research, the Annual Report of Western Norway by Dr. Haakon Schetelig, and reviews of books on anti-quarian subjects.

Pamphlet.

Come Over into Macedonia and Help Us (Acts xvi. 9), Preface by Sir Adam Block.

Constantinople, le Comité de Publication D.A.C.B.

An appeal to Englishmen to institute a proper inquiry into the alleged atrocities perpetrated by the Allies in Macedonia during the present war upon the Moslem inhabitants, and to call for the punishment of the guilty. "The Oriental, and the Turk in particular," says Sir Adam Block in his Preface, "has always respected and trusted the Englishman, because he is known to be a just man. I am afraid that this belief is passing away." The present pamphlet contains reports from various alleged eyewitnesses of the atrocities referred to above, and it certainly appears to present a strong case.

FOREIGN.

Poetry.

Brachvogel (Udo), GEDICHTE, 6/ Grevel
An attractively produced volume of poems by a German-American. Herr Brachvogel's verses extend over a number of years, and many of them are now of little interest. They range over a considerable variety of styles and subjects, and at times, as in the two poems inspired by the Boer War, they glow with genuine warmth, while elsewhere they exhibit delicacy and music. A collection of translations into German bears witness to great skill in this direction; 'We are Seven,' for example, is rendered with accuracy and freedom from bathos.

Philosophy.

Schopenhauer-Gesellschaft, ZWEITES JAHR-BUCH, 1913.

Kiel, Schmidt & Klaunig

Full of details and comments of all sorts concerning Schopenhauer, this volume bears his book-plate, and has as frontispiece photographs of two of his houses in Frankfurt. The contributors are of various countries, Mr. Alfred Forman supplying two Sonnets in English; Signor Carlo Formichi of Pisa an article on 'Schopenhauer and Indian Philosophy'; and M. André Fauconnet an 'Examen critique de la Théorie des Idées.' We have found of most interest the articles on 'Heine's and Schopenhauer's Aesthetic Views: a Parallel,' by Herr Wilhelm Ebel, and an ingenious, but somewhat fanciful discussion by Herr von Gottschalk of the Symphonies of Beethoven in the terms of Schopenhauer's philosophy. The Adagio of the Ninth Symphony is regarded as a complete expression by Beethoven of "das unzerstörbare, wahre Wesen des menschlichen Willens."

We notice also a philosophic *Märchen* by Maria Groener, which seems to us excessively sentimental, and an exposition of the source of a pregnant phrase of Schopenhauer's, "Obit anus abit onus."

History and Biography.

Annales de la Société Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Vol. VIII., 1912. Geneva, Jullien; Paris, Champion

This volume includes articles on the influence of Rousseau in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the latter inquiry as regards England being treated by Mr. Gosse in an article translated by M. Alfred Mercier. We notice also an elaborate discussion, with facsimiles, of the Favre manuscript of 'Emile' in Rousseau's autograph, which throws light on his methods of composition; and an elaborate Bibliography, which includes references in books not entirely or expressly devoted to Rousseau.

Lambeau (Lucien), VAUGIRARD, "Histoire des Communes annexées à Paris en 1859." Paris, Leroux

The Conseil Général of the Department of the Seine, having already assisted in the publication of monographs on its seventy-seven communes, is publishing a new series on the eleven communes annexed to Paris in 1859. A volume on Bercy has appeared; Vaugirard now follows; and Montmartre, Passy, Auteuil, and the rest will come later. This encouragement of local history by the local authorities is deserving of praise; unfortunately, it is seldom given in England, where the study of local history suffers for want of similar assistance. M. Lambeau's monograph is a model of its kind—well arranged, lucid and now and then sprightly in style, and carefully documented. It is not his fault if the book sometimes reminds

one of that long, dreary street the Rue de Vaugirard, which leads away south-westward from the Odéon to the scene of this uneventful history. The street is probably the old Roman road to Chartres. The fertile plain through which it passes was early acquired by the Benedictines of Saint Germain des Prés. In 1256 their abbot, Gerard de Moret, built a small country-house, and gave the estate the new name of Val Gerard, which soon became Vaugirard. The village suffered in the wars of the League, when it was occupied by Henry of Navarre. To the seventeenth-century wits it was a sort of Little Pedlington. M. Lambeau has unearthed the original "greffier de Vaugirard," who could not write while any one was looking at him, in a forgotten comedy of 1638, 'Les Noces de Vaugirard.' La Fontaine satirically refers to the people "qui prendraient Vaugirard pour Rome."

Later the village became a pleasure resort—not too respectable, as some anecdotes show—and the country residence of actresses like Mlle. Dangeville. The commune, extended to the Seine at the Revolution, lost Grenelle in 1830, and was itself merged in its great neighbour in 1859. The drawings by Palaiseau in 1819 of the eight barriers or gate-houses for the collection of octroi show that Vaugirard was still a rural suburb. But between 1810 and 1859 the population increased eleven-fold, from 3,401 to 37,584, apart from the new district of Grenelle, and Vaugirard lost the rusticity which had been its only charm.

M. Lambeau's book will be of great value to the student of French local administration, because it gives abundance of detail and several old maps. We shall await with interest his treatment of Montmartre, which still has a character of its own such as Vaugirard never had.

Lettres inédites de John Locke à ses Amis
Nicolas Thoynard, Philippe van Limborch, et Edward Clarke, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Prof. Henry Ollwin and Dr. T. J. de Boer, 7.50 gulden
The Hague, Nijhoff

It is a fact not universally known that a large part of Locke's correspondence, including some letters of importance for the history of his intellectual development, has remained hitherto unprinted. The letters contained in this volume, which bears the name of a Dutch publisher, are now issued for the first time; they were written by Locke to his three friends Nicolas Thoynard, Philippe van Limborch, and Edward Clarke. The first—whose acquaintance Locke probably made shortly after 1677—was a French scholar with some repute in science; Van Limborch was a Dutch theologian and professor, whom Locke first met at Amsterdam when he sought refuge in that city in 1683; Clarke was an English friend of whom little or nothing is known beyond what is revealed in this correspondence.

The letters are concerned with a variety of subjects, among which, as might be expected, philosophical and especially scientific discussions take the first place. Locke's correspondence with Thoynard, which fills the greater part of this volume, is chiefly concerned with chemical or mechanical inventions, or questions of scholarship and archaeology.

To his friend Clarke Locke wrote naturally in English, but the letters to his foreign friends are all composed either in Latin or more or less correct French. He uses these two languages as interchangeable media, often passing from one to the other in the same letter without the slightest warning. Occasionally, indeed, he blends three or four tongues in one sentence, with curious effect,

as in the phrase "defectus rōv paquet-boats." But these little idiosyncrasies add variety to his letters, which are well edited, and furnished with the ample notes that they require. The volume should be of considerable value to students of science and history.

Vauthier (G.), VILLEMMAIN, 1790-1870: ESSAI SUR SA VIE, SON RÔLE, ET SES OUVRAGES. 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

Villemain, like Guizot and Cousin, began his career as professor at a time when the courses of a popular professor were among the most important events of social and literary Paris: like them, he entered politics, and found in literature a refuge and consolation for the disappointments of a political career. He was elected to the Academy at the age of 31, and became its Secretary in 1834. In this position he exercised marked influence on the development of French literature. Sainte-Beuve, we remember, lays stress on this, and M. Vauthier does well to treat the subject at some length. Almost every great French writer of the nineteenth century came into contact with Villemain—from Michelet and Thierry (his pupils), Victor Hugo, and Lamartine to Chateaubriand, Béranger, Tourguénief, and Mistral. The numerous letters to and from Villemain quoted in this volume are well worth reading. From one of them we learn that Sainte-Beuve, in 1830, wished to become Professor of French in the University of London. Villemain was a great scholar and literary critic, but as an historian he suffers from insufficiency of material and a false ideal of form.

Literary Criticism.

Faguet (E.), BALZAC, "Les Grands Écrivains Français." 2fr. Hachette

This book is an excellent specimen of a series which well deserves its reputation. Within a brief compass M. Faguet manages to give us a clear and animated account of the life, works, and influence of Balzac. He is able, of course, to speak of the world Balzac created as familiar and to do without lengthy explanations of scenes and characters; but even so the survey is a triumph of lucid compression, largely due to skilful quotation of representative passages, and it has that happy wit and ease of expression which are particularly French.

Balzac is not, we should judge, a special favourite with M. Faguet. He is credited with the supreme gift of endowing his characters with vitality, and with describing them admirably; but severe reflections are made on his style, his powers as a thinker, and his views of life, which led him to rejoice in the success of rascals. Here we recall the fact that Balzac's model, Walter Scott, called his own Waverley a sneaking piece of imbecility, and expressed his preference for dubious characters. The virtuous, alas! do not make good "copy." M. Faguet sees this point, and gives it to us after some pages of denigration; in fact, more than once we have to wait for the "mais" which qualifies his bold generalizations. He has an ingenious discussion of the romantic and realistic elements in Balzac, and speaks as a purist on faults in language. These are less obvious to the foreign reader than the *longueurs*, the digressions, commentaries, and "parabases" which Balzac allows himself:—

"Les œuvres de Balzac sont une édition annotée par un critique lourd, vulgaire et diffus, qui a eu le front d'insérer ses notes dans le texte, et cet annotateur c'est Balzac lui-même."

We are not in agreement with all M. Faguet's views on humanity at large or authors in particular, but we think his criticism essentially sound and delightful to read.

WILLIAM P. W. PHILLIMORE.

READERS of *The Athenæum* will regret to hear of the death of Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore on the 9th inst., in his sixtieth year, at Torquay. Born at Nottingham on 27 Oct., 1853, he was the eldest son of W. P. Phillimore, for many years a medical practitioner in that town. He was educated privately and at Queen's College, Oxford. By profession a solicitor, he is best known as an antiquary and genealogist.

His indispensable work, 'How to write a Family History,' appeared in 1887. A second edition was soon called for (both have long been out of print), and a Supplement issued in 1896. This work has proved of the utmost use to those endeavouring to trace pedigrees, and indicates in what quarters information should be sought. Though now somewhat out of date by reason of the opening up of fresh sources, it is still a leading textbook on genealogy.

Perhaps the event that brought Mr. Phillimore's name most prominently into public notice was the famous "Shipway Case" in 1897, a fraud which he was instrumental in unmasking, and of which a full account is printed in his 'The Principal Genealogical Specialist.' Mr. Phillimore initiated in 1887 "The Index Library," which consisted of a series of Calendars of Wills in the various Probate Registries of London and the country, and of certain classes of records in the Public Record Office. This work is being carried on by the British Record Society, which has issued to date no fewer than forty-five volumes of Calendars of Wills, Records, and Abstracts of Records.

Mr. Phillimore also originated in 1896 a series of Scottish Records, which led to the Scottish Record Society; likewise, in 1897, the Thoroton Society, for printing Nottinghamshire records; and in 1904 the Canterbury and York Society, for printing in *extenso* the Registers of the Bishops of the Dioceses of Canterbury and York. All these Societies are still busy with their respective work, showing the need there was for their existence.

In 1894 Mr. Phillimore started a series of "Parish Registers"—that is to say, the marriages only, from the registers of nearly every county in England. So great has been the success attending this scheme that some 200 volumes, comprising over 1,000 parishes, have been issued to subscribers. It should, however, be stated that the advent of Mr. Phillimore's partner, Mr. M. T. Blagg, into the firm of Phillimore & Co., is responsible for the great recent acceleration of the series.

Fault has been found by many that these volumes are not indexed, but Mr. Phillimore's answer to his critics was that the money that would have been spent on indexing was, in his opinion, better spent in printing fresh material, and that their indexing could be taken in hand later.

Among other separate publications made by Mr. Phillimore may be mentioned 'Nottinghamshire Church Bells' (1872), 'The Family of Middlemore' (1901), 'The Family of Holbrow' (1901), 'The Law and Practice of Grants of Arms' (1905), 'Changes of Name' (1906), 'A Calendar of Inquisitions post Mortem for Middlesex and London' (1890), 'Heralds' College and Coats of Arms, regarded from a Legal Aspect' (1904), and 'Pedigree Work, a Handbook for the Genealogical Student' (1900).

Mr. Phillimore was an occasional contributor to the press on subjects of genealogical interest, and drafted several Bills for the custody and preservation of Local Records, and was often consulted by members of both Houses.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HISTORICAL STUDIES.

We gave in a preliminary note some idea of the dimensions of the Congress, which make it impossible to notice the papers in detail. Later, probably, they will be available in some printed form or other, or at least a record of the conclusions and discoveries which they presented. It is to be noticed in the first place that the date chosen reduced the supply of American scholars. Yet the presence of Profs. Andrews and Haskins; Dr. J. F. Jameson, the historian and Director of the Carnegie Institute; Mr. A. C. Myers, the official editor of Penn's Letters; and Dr. C. W. Wallace, the Shakespearean scholar, was sufficient to show the vivid interest America has taken in historical studies. German scholars preponderated over Frenchmen, and Slavs were much in evidence. The interesting figures (for English medievalists) were F. Liebermann, C. Bémont, H. Pirenne (Belgium), Von Gierke, Paul Meyer, Boubnov (Russia), and Bernheim amongst the foreign visitors. For the later period Profs. Michael (Freiburg) and Blok (Holland), M. de la Roncière (naval history), Dr. Novák (military history), and Madame Lubimenko (Elizabeth's relations with Russia) were prominent.

Classical Archaeology and Oriental History (i.e., Antiquities) included Prof. E. Meyer, Dr. T. Reinach, Prof. von Wilamowitz-Moellendorf, and Count Bobrinsky; Economics, Profs. Lamprecht, Kovalevsky, and Schäfer; Legal Studies, Profs. von Gierke, Galante (Innsbruck), Lenel (Freiburg), and Caillemier; and Auxiliary Studies, Profs. Cordier and Andrews, Dr. Jameson, and M. Déprez.

Amongst British scholars, the following were to the fore at various functions, as well as in the several sections: Profs. Firth, Tout, and Vinogradoff, Archdeacon Cunningham, Prof. Ashley, the Dean of Wells, Sir F. Kenyon, Dr. R. L. Poole, Prof. Oman, Dr. J. H. Rose, Sir F. Pollock, Prof. Goudy, Dr. J. H. Round, Prof. Egerton, Mr. H. W. C. Davis, Prof. Gardner, Mr. G. P. Gooch, and Mr. F. Madan.

The British element preponderated largely in the section for Mediæval and Modern Civilization; in the rest the balance of nationality was well preserved.

The Legal Section was remarkably strong, and its papers of high quality. The Economic Section was decidedly meagre, both as to quantity and quality of papers.

One of the features of the Congress was the attention paid to auxiliary studies and the activity of the archivists present. We recall the fact that on the occasion of the last Congress of Archivists, three years ago, the Belgian authorities were unable to secure the attendance of any archivist of repute from this country, and came to the conclusion that only one scientific writer on the subject existed here. It is satisfactory to note that several papers dealing with Archives were either read or promised by English scholars, and this advance in the right direction is doubtless due to the interest taken in the pending Report of the Royal Commission on Public Records. In fact, by far the most important of the papers referred to was read by one of the Commissioners. Another feature was the excellence of the papers relating to Colonial, Naval, and Military History.

Amongst the social functions the dinners given by the Royal Historical Society, H.M. Government, and the Lyceum Club were successful. The visits to the British Museum, the Record Office, and Lambeth Palace, and the excursions to the Univer-

sities, were well patronized, but the various arrangements were a heavy tax on personal effort. The authorities responsible should have paid more attention in good time to the organization of the whole meeting. Amongst the foreign scholars prevented from attending the Congress, Profs. Naville and Altamira are noticeable.

The decision to hold the next Congress in St. Petersburg was a foregone conclusion, but there would be many Russian scholars in favour of Moscow as an alternative site. Possibly the question of changing the date may still have to be considered.

THE BUTLER LIBRARY.

ON Wednesday, the 9th inst., and the two following days Messrs. Sotheby sold the fourth portion of the library of the late Mr. Charles Butler, the chief lots being the following: Petrus de Abano, *Conciliator Differentiarum Philosophorum*, 1472, 31l. Aretino, *De Bello Italico*, 1470, 34l. *Biblia Hebraica*, 17 vols. in 8, 1544-6, bound for Count Hoym, 30l. Camoens, *Lusiad*, translated by Sir R. Fanshawe, 1655, 29l. 10s. Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales*, printed by R. Pynson, c. 1493, 125l. Curtius, *De Gestis Alexandri Magni*, Italian MS., 15th century, 44l. Drake, *Eboracum*, 6 vols., 1736, 34l. Glanville, *Propriétaire des Choses*, printed at Lyons, c. 1495, 29l. Gafurius, *Theorica Musice*, 1492, 25l. Lascaris, *Erotemata*, &c., 1495, 28l. *Missale Insignis Ecclesie Trajectensis*, 1497, 24l. Molière, *Œuvres*, 6 vols., 1734, 44l. Niccolini, *Casse e Monumenti di Pompei*, 4 vols., 1854-96, 20l. Saxton, *Maps of the Counties of England and Wales*, 1575-9, 43l. 10s. *Simplicii Hypomnemata*, 1499, 26l. *Turrecremata, Materia Aurea*, 2 vols., 1481, 23l. *Voragine, Leben der Heiligen*, 1488, 48l. The total of the sale was 2,192l. 14s. 6d.

MAY MAGAZINES.

The Cornhill contains the customary instalments of 'Michael Ferrys,' by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture (Lady Clifford), and 'Thorley Weir,' by Mr. E. F. Benson. Miss M. Betham-Edwards contributes a second sketch 'From an Islington Window.' 'Farmer Jeremy and his Ways' is a study of an almost traditional type of John Bull by Prof. L. P. Jacks. The gradual change in type and character of John Bull is also discussed with a light touch in 'Our National Complexion,' by Mr. Frederick Boyle. Natural science is represented by 'The Perception of Light in Plants,' by Mr. Harold Wager. Archdeacon Hutton contributes a biographical account of James Gardiner, the historian. 'Concerning Crocodiles' is an Indian sketch by Shelland Bradley. Short stories are 'Hil,' by Miss M. Edith Bradham, and 'A Broken Reed,' by Miss V. H. Friedlaender. Mr. John Foster has some verse under the title 'Civis Romanus Sum.'

Chambers's Journal for May will contain the following: 'The House by the Moor,' by E. B. Shuldham; 'Old-Time Soldiering in India,' by Capt. Owen Wheeler; 'Atlantic Gold,' by J. J. Bell; 'The Geographical Distribution of Capital,' by Herbert H. Bassett; 'Sir Walter Scott at Milton-Lockhart'; 'Prison Treatment of Criminals,' by Lord Guthrie; 'The Anti-Airship Gun,' by Breech-Screw; 'A Remarkable People at Panamá'; 'The Heart of Things,' by Henry Leach; 'Horned Lizards,' by Prof. J. Arthur Thomson; and 'Treasure in Waiting.'

Harper's Magazine will contain the opening chapters of 'The Cryston Family,' a novel by Mrs. Humphry Ward; 'The Wilderness of Northern Korea,' by Roy C. Andrews; 'Beyond the Tides,' a story, by Richard Matthews Hallett; 'The Power that Serves,' by Alan Sullivan; 'The Great Little Man,' a story, by Florida Pier; 'The Dreamers,' a poem, by Theodosia Garrison; 'Landlocked,' a story, by Grace Lathrop Collin; 'Captains of the Seven Seas,' by George Harding; 'The End and the Means,' a story, by Katharine F. Gerould; 'My Quest in the Arctic,' sixth paper, by Vilhjalmur Stefánsson; 'Mr. Munro's Doctrine,' a story, by Clarence Day, jun.; a woodcut illustration of Homer Martin's 'The Mussel-Gatherers,' with a comment by W. Stanton Howard; the conclusion of Sir Gilbert Parker's novel 'The Judgment House'; 'The Common Lot,' a poem, by Lizette Woodworth Reese; 'The Little Wet Foot: a Story in Two Parts,' Part II., by William Gilmore Beyer; 'Lincoln's Alma Mater,' by Eleanor Atkinson; 'A Hostage to Virtue,' a story, by Olivia Howard Dunbar; and 'May is Building her House,' a poem, by Richard Le Gallienne.

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

Philosophy.

APRIL.
25 *Ancient Ideals, a Study of Intellectual and Spiritual Growth from Early Times to the Establishment of Christianity*, by Henry Osborn Taylor, Litt.D., Second Edition, 2 vols., 21/ net. Macmillan

25 *In Quest of Truth*, by Capt. H. Stansbury, 3/6 net. Watts

History and Biography.

23 *An Autobiography*, by Sir William Butler, New Edition, 6/ net. Constable

Geography and Travel.

21 *Confessions of a Tenderfoot*, by Ralph Stock, 10/6 net. Grant Richards

22 *Peeps into Persia*, by Dorothy de Warzee, 12/6 net. Hurst & Blackett

24 *Rambles in Kent*, by Dr. J. Charles Cox, illustrated, 6/ Methuen

Economics.

25 *Essays in Taxation*, by Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, Eighth Edition, 17/ net. Macmillan

Sociology.

25 *American Syndicalism*, by J. G. Brooks, 5/6 net. Macmillan

Education.

25 *The Origin and Ideals of the Modern School*, by Francisco Ferrer, 6d. net paper, 9d. net cloth. Watts

School-Books.

25 *A Laboratory Manual for Physical and Commercial Geography*, by Prof. R. S. Tarr and Prof. O. D. von Engeln, 3/6 net. Macmillan

25 *A New Algebra*, by S. Barnard and J. M. Child, Parts I.-IV., without Answers, 4/ Macmillan

Fiction.

21 *The Strength of the Hills*, by Halliwell Sutcliffe, 6/ Stanley Paul

21 *The Lost Destiny*, by G. Villiers Stuart, 6/ Stanley Paul

21 *The Unholy Estate*, by Douglas Sladen, New Edition, 2/ net. Stanley Paul

21 *The Free Marriage*, by Keighley Snowden, New Edition, 2/ net. Stanley Paul

22 *The Daughter-in-Law*, by E. W. Savi, 6/ Hurst & Blackett

22 *Macmillan's Sevenpenny Series: Richard Carvel*, by Winston Churchill; *The Philanderers*, by A. E. W. Mason; *The Virginian*, by Owen Wister; *A Village Tragedy*, by Margaret L. Woods.

23 *Rue and Roses*, an Autobiographical Story, by Angela Langer. Heinemann

23 *Isle of Thorns*, by Miss S. Kaye Smith, 6/ Constable

23 *The Heart of the Hills*, by John Fox, jun., 6/ Constable

24 *Chance the Piper*, by Agnes and Egerton Castle, 6/ Smith & Elder

25 *Sunia, and Other Stories*, by Mrs. Diver. Blackwood

General.

24 *The Mirror of the Sea*, by Joseph Conrad, New Edition, 5/ Methuen

24 *The Other Great Illusion*, by J. W. Petavel, 6d. net. Allen

25 *National Life and Character, a Forecast*, by C. H. Pearson, New Impression, 5/ net. Macmillan

25 *Sex Antagonism*, by W. Heape, 7/6 net. Constable

25 *War and its Essential Realities*, by Norman Angell, 6d. net paper, 7d. net cloth. Watts

25 *Li Hung Chang's Scrapbook*, edited by Sir Hiram Maxim, 7/6 net. Watts

25 *The Silent Isle*, by A. C. Benson, New Edition, 3/6 net. Smith & Elder

Science.

24 *The Ring of Nature*, by G. G. Desmond, illustrated, 5/ net. Methuen

Fine Art.

24 *Michelangelo*, by R. W. Carden, 10/6 net. Constable

24 *The Churches of Cumberland and Westmorland*, by Dr. Charles J. Cox, 2/6 net. Allen

Drama.

21 *Handbook to the Stratford-on-Avon Festival*, edited by R. R. Buckley, 1/ net. Allen

Literary Gossip.

THE Final Report of the Royal Commission which has been for some time inquiring into University education in London was issued on Tuesday last, and is a drastic document. The Commissioners consider the present organization of the University fundamentally defective, and incapable of providing or developing into a University worthy of London. They call special attention to the relations of the internal and external sides, and the combination in the University of a large number of educational institutions differently related to it, and, further, of different educational standards and aims. The chief recommendations are embodied in the form of a new constitution.

WE notice with pleasure the election of Dr. L. R. Farnell as Rector of Exeter College in place of Dr. W. W. Jackson, whose resignation we announced some weeks ago. Dr. Farnell's connexion with the College has been of the closest since his undergraduate days. He has for many years served the University as Lecturer in Classical Archaeology, and was likewise the first to hold the Wilde Lectureship in Comparative Religion. His writings on these subjects, especially his monumental work on 'The Cults of the Greek States,' have won him a wide reputation.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON PUBLIC RECORDS will not take any evidence at its next meeting on the 24th and 25th inst., a series of inspections of London archives having been arranged. The Commission has now collected a considerable amount of information on the subject of the repositories of the superior and inferior courts of record and statutory registries in London, and will shortly conclude this part of its inquiry.

WE congratulate Mr. Rupert Brooke, who is well known for his poetical work, on securing a Fellowship at King's College, Cambridge. His academic distinctions include two awards for Shakespearean knowledge.

WE also congratulate the Rev. E. G. Selwyn on his appointment as Warden of Radley. He has already made his mark at Cambridge, and, if heredity counts for anything, should win distinction in his new sphere.

THE FOULIS EXHIBITION organized by the Glasgow Bibliographical Society was opened in Glasgow University on Saturday last. Its object is to illustrate the work of the Foulis brothers in early Glasgow printing, and a number of valuable books, mostly classical, have been lent for the purpose. Among them are the 'Synopsis Metaphysical' which belonged to Adam Smith and David Garrick's copy of Horace.

PROF. FITZMAURICE-KELLY, as Norman MacColl Lecturer at Cambridge, is delivering five discourses on 'The Lyric Poetry of Spain' from Monday to Friday next.

THE ARISTOTELIAN SOCIETY, THE BRITISH PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, AND THE MIND ASSOCIATION intend to hold a joint session on June 7th and 8th. The proceedings will include two symposia and the discussion of a paper on 'Memory.'

IN the forthcoming number of *The Library* Mr. Alfred Pollard propounds a possible solution of the mystery attaching to the ill-printed little duodecimo of 'Robinson Crusoe,' bearing the same date as the first authorized edition, but giving the hero's name as "Robeson Cruso" and many variant readings. The book was the subject of correspondence in our columns a few years ago, but the problem is complicated by the appearance of some of the same readings in the third authorized edition, and no agreement has been reached. Up to the present only a single copy has been known, but since Mr. Pollard's article was written a second (wanting the last leaf) has come to light, and has been acquired by the British Museum.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN are preparing a uniform edition of the works of Sir Gilbert Parker. It will be known as the Imperial Edition, and consist of eighteen volumes. The long and short novels, the short stories, and the verse are included with certain work which hitherto has appeared only in magazines or been printed privately. Sir Gilbert Parker has provided a general introduction to the edition as a whole, and a special one to each volume. Photogravure frontispieces from original pictures by well-known artists are also furnished. The set is to be issued at the rate of three volumes a month, beginning in May.

UNDER the title 'The Fringe of the East,' Messrs. Macmillan will publish shortly an account by Mr. Harry Charles Lukach of a journey which he undertook through past and present provinces of Turkey. A number of illustrations, mainly from photographs by the author, have been included.

THAT popular American writer, Mr. Winston Churchill, is about to issue a novel, entitled 'The Inside of the Cup,' through Messrs. Macmillan. It sets forth the personal history of a young clergyman, and the transformation of his views.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER will publish shortly Mrs. Henry de la Pasture's story 'Michael Ferrys,' now appearing serially in *The Cornhill Magazine*.

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD will publish next Friday 'Sunia, and Other Stories,' by Mrs. Maud Diver, who has made a name in Anglo-Indian fiction.

MR. ALGERNON BLACKWOOD has written a new story to which he has given the title 'A Prisoner in Fairyland (the Book that "Uncle Paul" wrote).' The central idea is the tremendous influence of Thought. The book will be published by Messrs. Macmillan.

The same publishers are bringing out a novel by Mr. Gerald O'Donovan which is likely to arouse considerable discussion

inasmuch as it constitutes a measured indictment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland to-day. It will bear the title 'Father Ralph.'

'STUDIES IN BRITISH HISTORY AND POLITICS,' by Mr. D. P. Heatley, will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder on May 1st. The studies range from Church history in 'Bacon, Milton, Laud: Three Points of View,' to an estimate of Maitland's work.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE are publishing shortly 'The Nation and the Empire,' a collection of speeches and addresses by Lord Milner; and a volume of reminiscences by Mr. A. G. Bradley, entitled 'Other Days,' which includes details of the author's father (Dean Bradley), both as a boy at Rugby and as Head Master of Marlborough. Mr. Bradley also writes concerning Exmoor, Midlothian, Canada, and Virginia.

A NEW volume of dramatic stories by Mr. Egerton Castle and his wife will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder next Thursday under the title of 'Chance the Piper.' The stories range in period and scenery from the days of the Great Plague of London to those of the Regency and of recent wars; but throughout runs one leading idea, the far-reaching effects of a seeming freak of chance in bringing out the man and the hour.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE expect to publish in May the authorized 'Life of John Bright,' by Mr. G. M. Trevelyan.

AT the request of Public Library assistants in various parts of the country, Mr. I. Henry Quinn, the Chelsea Librarian, author of 'A Manual of Library Cataloguing' (a textbook of the Library Association examinations, now out of print), has prepared an entirely new work, embodying the most recent theory and practice of the subject. This will be published within a few weeks by Messrs. Truslove & Hanson.

DR. JOHN WESTLAKE, who died on Monday last in his eighty-sixth year, had of late been in retirement, but he retained to the end his remarkable intellect. He held the Professorship of International Law at Cambridge from 1888 to 1908, and his books on the subject are classical, especially his 'Treatise on Private International Law,' which reached a fourth edition in 1905. He was one of the members of the International Court of Arbitration from 1900 to 1906, and published from time to time important pronouncements in the press on legal questions.

NOTTINGHAM papers record the death on Sunday last, in his seventy-third year, of Mr. James Bell, founder of the firm of Messrs. J. & H. Bell, booksellers and publishers of Carlton Street, Nottingham. Mr. Bell had controlled the business for twenty-six years, and it was his enterprise which developed it. A kindly man with cultivated tastes and a zeal for public service, he was widely esteemed in the neighbourhood.

SCIENCE

British Diving Ducks. By J. G. Millais.
Vol. I. (Longmans & Co.)

IN this, the first of two volumes, Mr. Millais enters upon a companion monograph to his 'British Surface-Feeding Ducks.' As an authority he stands by himself. He has made this particular field of study his own for some thirty years, in the course of which his investigations have been pursued as far afield as Iceland, Scandinavia, Canada, Alaska, Southern Europe, and North Africa; for the majority of the species described do not breed in our islands. Indeed, his researches into the habits of birds which he justly claims to be "without exception the most difficult to study" have been of so exhaustive a character as to be in a real sense inseparable from his own life. Even to-day very few public or private museums are of any practical value in this branch of ornithology, and, to a great extent, he has had to collect his own specimens in order to establish the "various changes, often intricate and slow, through which the ducks pass during life." In recent years he had the rare fortune to meet Mr. Schiøler of Copenhagen, who was indeed a kindred spirit, and from his unique collection supplied the material for filling up gaps.

Mr. Millais, in mentioning the fact that colour-changes are by no means so pronounced or so complicated in this group of birds as in the surface-feeders, refers briefly to a controversy to which his first monograph gave rise. He staunchly maintains his own views, in which he is supported by Mr. Schiøler and other specialists. Whatever the explanation may be, he regards it as indisputable that a fully grown feather is capable of changing both colour and pattern, apart from any fading or wearing process. Mr. Schiøler, indeed, while admitting the difficulty of finding an explanation, writes: "It seems to me a weak point to wish to prove that which cannot take place when it does so."

As regards nomenclature the author says: "I have adopted those names which seem best to me, a course all working ornithologists will probably follow till the end of the chapter." In view of this assertion we must not overlook a foot-note on another page, which points out that the work was already in the press before the publication of the 'Hand-list of British Birds.' Inasmuch, however, as Mr. Millais finds himself in disagreement with its classification of this group, he might not in any case have been willing to sacrifice his own views in the interests of uniformity. He is himself all in favour of simplification, and this volume is confined to those ducks which he includes in the two genera of *Nyroca* and *Clangula*. Only five species of those dealt with can be called in any sense common as regards the British Isles. The "divers

reasons" for which ducks submerge themselves do not in reality present so difficult a conundrum as other features of their natural history. Of such operations Mr. Millais writes:—

"As a rule diving ducks do not pursue fish or water creatures for any great distance under the surface, as Grebes and Divers do, but rather select food that is stationary on the bottom or directly in their course. They can remain under water for one minute or even more, and for the most part swallow all their food under water in the place where it is found, although sometimes they will bring large substances to the surface, and here break them up or complete the action of swallowing. Unless hurried, frightened, or wounded, most of the species propel themselves under water solely with the feet, but several of them half-open the wings, while the eider often 'flies' with its wings under water, using its feet as well. This I have myself seen many times. Most of the diving ducks dive and proceed directly against the current down to the feeding spot, but the common Golden-Eye, and probably all the species of *Clangula*, work down to the bottom in spiral curves where the water is at all deep.

The proceedings are followed in much fuller detail under the separate species. The tufted duck and the golden-eye have been watched turning over stones of considerable size at the bottom with their bills. The daring feeding operations of the harlequin duck under crashing waterfalls must be a sight worth witnessing. Though, as we are told, "all diving ducks first consider safety and then food supply," they are not all equally astute in the matter of sentinels. Thus the golden-eyes when feeding in flocks near the shore will dive all together, a fact which is naturally turned to account by a wary stalker, who—like Gätke on Heligoland—finds it a comparatively easy matter to approach by a series of short rushes and take cover before their reappearance on the surface. Otherwise the golden-eye is the first to give the alarm, and the author is inclined to credit this duck, at any rate, with considerable powers of scent which make it harder to approach. In several instances, he tells us how he has drifted in his punt quite unnoticed into the thick of flocks of other species. As regards the golden-eye, it is a common experience that the old male is very rarely seen or obtained by the gunner, except in a few localities favoured almost exclusively by adults. Gätke suggested that they kept further out to sea in the daytime, and found that they were caught in nets at night off the land. Mr. Millais, however, has convinced himself by long years of experience how locally the ducks of different ages are distributed, and has some striking instances to give. As an example of the thoroughness of his work we may refer to his persistent investigations concerning the "eclipse" plumage of the male pochard, which were only rewarded with success after years of disappointed effort.

The general style of the letterpress is effective. Every page is full of information systematically arranged. The writer knows what he wants to say, and says it

with a directness that is attractive in itself, and eschews all unnecessary embellishment. At the same time a little more careful revision might have improved some occasionally lax grammar; thus on p. 43 we read, respecting Baer's pochard, "no specimen had escaped from the Zoological Gardens, where four examples existed at this date, and which at the time were the only known ones in confinement in this country."

It is after all by its illustrations that a work of this nature will stand or fall in popular estimation, and these are executed not only on such a sumptuous scale as to disarm criticism, but also with an accuracy of detail that is beyond praise. Mr. Millais's own pencil has depicted a series of courtship scenes that are simply invaluable and worth many chapters of descriptive writing. These have been rendered as photogravures and collotypes. Among the twenty-two coloured plates we find some beautiful work of the artist-author, together with careful drawings of eggs, young in down, and "eclipse" plumages by Messrs. Grönvold and Murray Dixon. These have been irreproachably reproduced by André and Sleight. It is when we examine the superb Frisch reproductions of Mr. Thorburn's art that our stock of superlatives is in danger of being exhausted, for we can only place them in the same category with masterpieces from the same partnership which Mr. Millais has secured before. The plate showing the various eggs might with advantage have contained specimens of the down, which is such a valuable aid to identification.

This magnificent work is too costly for persons of ordinary means to acquire, but the demand for it is certain to be very great in any library that is fortunate enough to secure a copy.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Good (William), GARDEN WORK, 5/ net.

Blackie
Written for the young working gardener by an old hand, and printed on exceedingly thick paper for his lasting use, this book will appeal but little to the garden-loving public. Considerable knowledge may be extracted therefrom as to the proper cultivation of divers plants, but any treatment of the subject as an art must be sought for elsewhere. Yet, after all, we cannot make a garden of delight without properly grown plants; so we should not complain.

Lunge (George), THE MANUFACTURE OF SULPHURIC ACID AND ALKALI, WITH THE COLLATERAL BRANCHES, a Theoretical and Practical Treatise: Vol. I. Parts I.—III., 63/ net. Gurney & Jackson
Fourth edition, revised and enlarged.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey, Scotland: THE GEOLOGY OF UPPER STRATHSPEY, GAICK, AND THE FOREST OF ATHOLL, by George Barrow, Lionel W. Hinxman, and E. H. Cunningham Craig, with Contributions by H. Kynaston, 2/

Stationery Office
This Memoir describes the geology of the area contained within Sheet 64 (one-inch) of the Ordnance Survey. The district is

situated in the counties of Inverness, Perth, and Aberdeen, and, in the north, includes the valley of the Spey above Kingussie, the western part of the Cairngorm mountain plateau, and the head-waters of the Dee. In the south it covers the Gaick Forest and a large part of the Forest of Atholl, including the upper part of Glen Tilt. Metamorphic schists and gneisses belonging to two well-known sedimentary groups—the Perthshire and the Moine series—are represented in the area, together with basic and acid igneous rocks. The Memoir is illustrated by diagrams and photographs of features due to glacial action.

Tracks of the Sun and Stars, A.D. 1900 to A.D. 3790, 5/ net.

Contains photographs from stereoscopic perspective drawings made at Tenby in 1912-1913 by Mr. T. E. Heath, showing in space of three dimensions the tracks of the sun and stars; together with charts and a catalogue giving the movements during 36,000 years of about one hundred stars, and a description of Mr. Heath's method of making stereoscopic perspective drawings.

Union of South Africa: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REPORT, with Appendices, for the Period May 31st, 1910, to December 31st, 1911.

Cape Town, Government Printers

Weaver (Edward E.), MIND AND HEALTH, with an Examination of some Systems of Divine Healing, 8/6 net.

A painstaking study of the psychological principles governing health and the methods of healing adopted by various religious bodies of the present day, including Christian Science, Dowism, and many others. In view of the growing popularity of systems of non-medical healing the book is of general interest.

SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—April 11.—Major E. H. Hills, President, in the chair.—A paper by Mrs. Evershed was read on some types of prominences associated with sunspots, illustrated by eleven series of photographs of different types of prominences situated over sunspot groups, the series being so arranged as to show the motions of the prominences. These motions are intermittent, and varying in amount, differing from the motions observed in the penumbra of spots, which are uniform and constant. The outward-moving gas has a tendency to fall back on the chromosphere, sometimes forming massive banks, and at other times rising and falling like a fountain.

In reading a paper by Miss Blagg on a suggested substitute for Bode's law, Prof. Turner described the law itself, and other hypotheses relating to the distances of the bodies composing the solar system. The author's theory strengthens the view that tidal action has always been small, and that the satellites have not materially altered their distances.—Mr. Joel Stebbins of the Illinois Observatory described some of his work with the selenium photometer. Selenium had been found to change its electrical properties when exposed to light, and thus was employed as a stellar photometer. The great irregularities in its action were reduced by keeping its temperature at about -20° centigrade.

Dr. Dyson gave a short account of his second paper on the distribution in space of the stars of Carrington's Circumpolar Catalogue.—A paper by Prof. Barnard was partly read on the variable star 97, 1910, Cygni—a star with a period of nineteen or twenty months, and becoming so faint at minimum as to be beyond the reach of the 40-inch telescope of the Yerkes Observatory.—Prof. H. C. Plummer briefly described his paper on a preliminary discussion of the Galactic motions of the bright stars of the first spectral type.—Dr. Crommelin gave an account of a paper on a comparison of the moon's co-ordinates for 1914 according to the new Delaunay Tables with those given in 'The Nautical Almanac.'

ANTIQUARIES.—April 10.—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.

Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox read a report on the excavations that were carried on last summer at the Roman town of Wroxeter. He stated that its ancient name was either Viriconium or Uriconium,

both forms appearing in the Itinerary. Ptolemy gives the name as Viriconium, which is probably the correct version. The Ravenna geographer gives it the title of Cornoviorum, and it seems likely that it was the chief town of that tribe. The area within the walls amounts to 170 acres, which is slightly larger than Pompeii and a third larger than Silchester.

About two acres were excavated near the centre of the town, and revealed four large houses facing on to a street. This street appeared to be one of the main roads of the town, and a direct continuation of the Watling Street, which ran from the S.E. of England through London and the Midlands, and entered the town on the N.E. Another Roman road, running from Caerleon in S. Wales, and passing through Kenchester and Church Stretton, entered the town on the S.W.

Although all the buildings found last year differed considerably, yet their general arrangement was similar. They appear to have been large shops, with dwelling-rooms at the back, and wooden or stone verandahs or porticoes in front, under which ran a continuous pathway parallel to the street. The buildings had undergone many alterations during the period of the Roman occupation, which lasted for upwards of 400 years. One house showed as many as five distinct constructions, which had been superimposed one on the other. In connexion with the houses were five wells, all of them stone-lined, and with an average depth of about twelve feet. One well was complete, with coping stones and stone trough, and appeared as it did when in use in Roman times.

A large number of small objects were found; they included engraved gems from rings, brooches of different metals—one set with stones and others enamelled—portions of two small statuettes of Venus and one of Juno Lucina; also a small pewter statuette of Victory. One of the most interesting finds was a circular bronze disk with a device, in different-coloured enamels, of an eagle holding a fish. Nothing similar to it appears to have been found before in the Roman period in Britain.

Pottery of every description came to light. There were specimens from most of the principal Roman potteries on the Continent, much decorated Terra Sigillata, and over 300 pieces bearing potters' names.

The coins numbered between 200 and 300 and ranged from Claudius to Gratian (41 A.D. to 383 A.D.).

The site appears to have been inhabited from the earliest days of the Roman conquest. Its first occupation must have been a military one, as tombstones of soldiers of the Fourteenth Legion have been found in the cemetery. This legion left Britain for good in the year 70 A.D.

The site, lying as it does on the east side of the Severn, and thus protected from the mountainous district on the west, would have formed an admirable base against the turbulent tribes of Wales, which gave the Romans so much trouble in the first century of our era.

After the cessation of hostilities, the town, situated at the junction of two of the main Roman roads, appears to have grown into one of the largest Romano-British centres. Although there were larger towns in Britain, Wroxeter is the largest which can almost entirely be excavated, as it lies in the open country, without any large modern town built over it.

The front part of a fifth house was also uncovered, and six column bases lining the edge of the street were disclosed. These evidently represented the front of a portico to a considerable building. The excavation of this building and of others along the same street will be carried on in the coming summer, and it is expected that much interesting information will be obtained.

ALCHEMICAL.—April 11.—Mr. H. Stanley Redgrove, Acting President, in the chair.—A lecture was delivered by Mr. Gaston De Mengel on 'The Evidence for Authentic Transmutations.'

The lecturer said that the impression he had received of the works of the alchemists was that their writers had two great preoccupations: the one being the attestation of certain *a priori* philosophical principles, the other the search for a process which could produce a material substance endowed with certain virtues—the philosopher's stone. The highest of the motives which led them to undertake this search was probably the desire to find an objective test of their theories. The power of effecting the transmutation of metals was singled out as being the most striking of the several virtues attributed to the philosopher's stone. If there was any good evidence that such transmutation had been effected by means of a substance prepared according to the principles of alchemical philosophy, the presumptive truth of this philosophy would be greatly strengthened. What evidence there was of three kinds: there was the purely negative

evidence derived from the fact that no good scientific reason could be adduced against the possibility of transmutation; there was positive historical evidence; and, finally, there were certain reasons in favour of transmutation that might be deduced from a comprehensive philosophy of the origin of matter.

Of historical instances of transmutation, there were three which were recorded in detail by men of such good standing and scientific repute that they deserved careful consideration. They were those of Helvetius, Berigardo of Pisa, and Van Helmont. That of Helvetius was attested independently in a letter of the philosopher Spinoza. The lecturer maintained that in these particular cases the attempt to explain them by trickery did not hold good.

The lecture was followed by a discussion, in which the Chairman, whilst admitting the force of the historical evidence, took a rather more sceptical, or at least agnostic, attitude with regard to the subject. The full text of the lecture and an abstract of the discussion will appear in the April number of the *Journal of the Society*.

METEOROLOGICAL.—April 16.—Mr. C. J. P. Cave, President, in the chair.

Mr. W. H. Dines read a paper on 'The Vertical Distribution of Temperature in the Atmosphere, and the Work required to Alter It.' It seems likely that the vertical distribution of temperature is the result of two opposing tendencies—one the effect of radiation, and the other the forced mixing produced by the general circulation, aided, perhaps, by the convection caused by the heating of the earth by solar radiation and by the latent heat set free by condensation.

Mr. J. E. Clark presented the 'Report on the Phenological Observations for the Year ending November, 1912,' which he had prepared jointly with Mr. R. H. Hooker. The chief factors affecting the field crops were probably the dry, warm April and May, followed by the cold, wet, sunless summer. The spring was perhaps the more important; it affected the corn crops and the hay. All the crops in the United Kingdom were below the average of the preceding ten years, although in Great Britain alone meadow hay was a little better than usual, and hops were also above the mean by fully 23 per cent. The harvest of 1912 must thus be classed as one of the worst experienced for many years.

A paper on 'Meteorological, Electrical, and Magnetic Observations during the Solar Eclipse of April 17th, 1912,' prepared by Mr. R. Corless, Mr. G. Dobson, and Dr. C. Chree, was also read. The observations discussed were mostly made at the Meteorological Office, South Kensington, and Kew Observatory. The temperature fell nearly 3 degrees during the eclipse, the minimum occurring ten minutes after the maximum phase. At stations in the South of England the loss of recorded sunshine due to the eclipse varied from about twenty to twenty-five minutes.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon.** Bibliographical, 8.—'Some Books of Secrets.' Prof. Ferguson.
- Institute of British Architects, 8.—'Modern Steel Construction.' Messrs. F. N. Jackson and B. Dicksee.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Production of Steel Sections and their Application in Engineering Structures.' Lecture II, Mr. A. T. Wainman.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Antiseptics and Disinfectants.' Lecture I, Dr. D. Sommerville. (Gastor Lecture.)
- Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Site-Value Deductions for Construction of and Appropriation of Land for Roads.' Mr. R. G. Reed.
- Colonial Institute, 8.30.—'Agriculture and Land Settlement in South Africa.' Dr. W. Macdonald.
- Tues.** Royal Institution, 8.—'The Heredity of Sex and some Cognate Problems.' Lecture II, Prof. W. Bateson.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Aswan Dam: Protection of Down-stream Rock Surface, and Thickening and Heightening.' Mr. M. Macdonald.
- Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'The Weeping God.' Mr. T. A. Joyce: 'Prehistoric and other Antiquities in the Departments of Vienne and Charente, France.' Mr. A. L. Lewis.
- Zoological, 8.30.—'The Polyzoa of Waterworks.' Dr. S. F. Harmer; 'The Marine Fauna of British East Africa and Zanzibar, from Collections made by Cyril Crossland in the Years 1901-2; Bryozoa—Chelostomata.' Mr. A. W. Waters; 'Notes on Albinism in the Common Reedbuck (*Ovis capensis arundinum*), and on the Habits and Geographical Distribution of Sharpe's Stenobothrus (*Raphicerus sharpei*). Major J. Stevenson-Hamilton.
- Wed.** Royal Society of Literature, 8.
- Geological, 8.—'On the Fossil Flora of the Pembrokeshire Portion of the South Wales Coalfield.' Mr. K. H. Goode; 'On the Halesowen Sandstone Series at the Southern End of the Staffordshire Coalfield, and the Loss of Petrified Wood found therein at the Witley Colliery, Halesowen, Worcestershire.' Mr. H. Kay.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'The Design and Architectural Treatment of Shops.' Mr. H. V. Lanchester.
- Thurs.** Royal Institution, 8.—'The Progress of Hittite Studies II. Religious Monuments of Asia Minor.' Prof. J. Garstang.
- Royal, 4.30.—'Protestants in Ascendancy, and "On the Origins of the Acediano Mouth." Mr. A. G. Huntman; 'Experiments on the Kidneys of the Frog.' Messrs. F. A. Bainbridge, S. H. Collins, and J. A. Menzies; and other Papers.
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'On Paper Advancing.' Dr. G. Kapp.
- Fri.** Royal Institution, 8.—'Moroc: Four Years' Excavations of the Ancient Ethiopian Capital.' Prof. J. Garstang.
- Sat.** Royal Institution, 8.—'Medieval French Novelists.' P. of Sir Walter Raleigh.
- Irish Literary, 8.—'The Celtic Characters and Characteristics of Shakespeare.' Mr. A. F. Graves.

FINE ARTS

George du Maurier, the Satirist of the Victorians: a Review of his Art and Personality. By T. Martin Wood. (Chatto & Windus.)

IN dealing with the art and personality of George du Maurier Mr. Martin Wood shows himself as sympathetic towards the one as towards the other, revealing at the same time a critical discrimination in either case which does him infinite credit, and adds considerably to the value of his book. He never allows his sympathy to run riot, as happens in so many works of biography, even avowedly critical biography. Had the arrangement of the material been equally good, the book might have stood as an almost perfect example of biographical criticism.

In order to pick up the main thread of Mr. Wood's argument to the best advantage the reader should turn to the last chapter first, and study it carefully. Unless this is done he will often find himself wandering in a maze of only partial understanding, like one who would attempt to read a classic in some foreign language before acquiring the elements of the language itself. For though Mr. Wood places in that chapter what he would doubtless call his conclusions, those conclusions are in reality keynotes to what has gone before, a curious inversion of the usual order of things.

Following the procedure suggested above, we may first of all hear what the author has to say in his final chapter concerning Du Maurier's art. After admitting with frankness that the artist showed in his later years a distinct deterioration of style, Mr. Wood gives expression to the following piece of criticism, which sums up his views of Du Maurier's work, and is, therefore, worth quoting at length:—

"All du Maurier's drawings in his best period are distinguished by the sharpness of contrast between black and white in them. . . . In later years, submitting to the influence of Keene's method, in which black is always used to secure effects of tone instead of colour, du Maurier's style underwent a transformation, which, from the purely artistic point of view, was not to its advantage. Keene's method was justified in his extreme sensitiveness to what painters define as 'values'—the relation in tone of one surface to another. This particular kind of sensitiveness was not characteristic of du Maurier's vision, nor was a style so dependent upon subtlety of the kind suited to express his mind. . . . In the observation of human character itself du Maurier always perceived the broad and distinctive features; the broad ones of type rather than the subtle ones of individuals; things for him were either black or white, beautiful or ugly. The twilight in which beauty and ugliness merge, in which the heroic and the villainous mingle, was unknown to him."

This is illuminating, and characteristic of Mr. Wood in his happiest vein in the domain of criticism. He is, however, less convincing when he insists—overmuch, it seems to us—on the excellence of

Du Maurier's technique. It is as a great satirist, rather than as a great artist, that George du Maurier will be best remembered. In his drawings he held up a mirror to the age—that Victorian age whose follies and exuberances he satirized so kindly yet faithfully, with that wonderful sense of atmosphere of which he was such a master.

It is because of their absence of vindictiveness, and the consequent absence of undue exaggeration, that his satires will stand the test of time. "His only spiteful drawings are those of aesthetes," Mr. Wood declares. "It was only towards this craze that he showed any bitterness at all; for the rest he is always amused with Society." Herein lies one of the secrets of his greatness, and of his appeal, not only to his own generation, but also to posterity.

The book, over and above its critical value, is exceedingly entertaining. Mr. Wood in his text hits off the foibles of Victorian Society almost as neatly as did Du Maurier in his pictures, many characteristic examples of which are included among the illustrations. He comes very near to acknowledging that the success of 'Trilby' as a novel was largely owing to the fact that Du Maurier was his own illustrator, though here he is a little inclined to understate his case. But it would be ungenerous to look for faults in a work which is at once acute and amusing.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Altorientalische Kultur im Bilde, herausgegeben von Dr. Joh. Hunger und Dr. Hans Lamer, Im. 25.

Leipsic, Quelle & Meyer

One of the series called "Wissenschaft und Bildung," edited by Prof. Paul Herre. It contains many illustrations of Egyptian and Mesopotamian art, including photographs of temples like those at Karnak and Luxor, and that of Anu and Hadad at Ashur, together with reconstructions of these buildings in their prime, and a quantity of the smaller antiquities found in the different museums of the world. To these are appended short dissertations by Dr. Hunger on the religion, institutions, and script of the countries named above; while Dr. Lamer contributes a chapter on the Hittite, Phœnician, and Persian cultures, which are responsible for a small part of the pictures.

The illustrations are both well chosen and well reproduced, and the text, although necessarily short, is sound and capably written. We are glad to see that in the text, although the "short" chronology is adopted which would make less than 3,000 years elapse between Menes and Alexander, the irritating transliteration of the Berlin School is abandoned. Dr. Lamer draws a curious parallel between the Carthaginian script and that still used by the Tuaregs of the Sahara. The price of the book is very moderate in view of its contents.

Art Treasures of Great Britain, Part III., 1/ net. Dent

The present part includes examples by Titian, Reynolds, Millais, Cotman, and others. The reproduction is fully up to the standard of the previous parts.

Hughes (C. E.), EARLY ENGLISH WATER-COLOUR, 2/6 net. Methuen

The author of this little book defines the Early English School of Water-Colour as including generally those artists who worked during the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth. He considers that the death of Turner in 1851 may be conveniently taken as marking its close. He deals with practically all the well-known English water-colour artists of the period, adding a critical analysis of their work, characteristic examples of which are reproduced in the illustrations.

TURNER'S WATER-COLOURS.

THE lavish display of Turner's water-colours which Messrs. Agnew are making in aid of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution offers an admirable occasion for considering how far his position is likely to be modified by the trend of modern critical opinion. With a large body of the admirers and owners of his pictures such shifting of standards has hardly yet begun to be operative, not because any considerable section of the public will entirely escape the effect of an almost universal change, but because, in part through Ruskin's advocacy, Turner is the special idol of those ultra-conservative English men and women who only become conscious of an intellectual movement when it has spent itself everywhere else. Ruskin's appreciation of Turner was already narrower than its subject—those who swallowed obediently his dicta were hardly of his calibre, still less of that of Turner, who seems even more than most artists to have been fated to work for people less many-sided, less nimble-witted than himself. In a large collection of his paintings such as this we are enabled, not so much to take the measure of his genius, as to judge how perfectly he himself took the measure of his patrons. His rather contemptuous shrewdness in J. T. Smith's portrait (124) reveals this side of a character, of which the sentiment and poetic aspiration of Count D'Orsay's sketch (123) doubtless show another equally authentic.

Again and again we find magnificent motives—hardly ever delivered to us unspoiled by trivial embroidery, which nevertheless, as embroidery, has an inexhaustible fertility of invention which extorts protesting admiration. He shows us—No. 20, *Longships Lighthouse, Land's End*—a gleam of sun breaking through the darkness of storm upon a cliff which floats like an unsubstantial wraith above the heavy, glowering sea, but he tricks it out as an eighteenth-century vignette, tempering the ominous look of things with a little sparkle for those who like sparkle, and a little fluff for those who like fluff. It is difficult to think that the man who conceived the original design could have regarded it as improved by the process, yet there is something royal in the prodigality with which he throws away themes which might be impressive to make tricky, entertaining drawings. We might instance No. 1, *Weissen-thurm and Hohe Monument*—its sobriety ruined by the gay irrelevance of the group of trees to the left: one of those adroit passages which Turner had in reserve in unlimited quantities to enliven his pictures. No. 24, *Biebrich Palace on the Rhine*, has a fine surface of water, the serene perspective of which contrasts well with the swaying lines of the floating timber raft, but it is marred by a complicated and extraneous sky. In No. 57, *Bonneville*, the striking main contrast between the

straight-driven road and the undulating country it cuts through is dissipated by the oversteering of minor episodes; in No. 18, *Swiss Pass: Effect of Storm*, the gist of the theme is better maintained through the flood of fluent rhetoric; while in *Mainz* (47) an unpretentious subject impresses us as much as anything in the gallery by the artist's mere abstinence from redundant decoration. The serene *Exeter* (28) and the quaintly serious *West Cowes* (66) are similarly impressive by a welcome homeliness accompanying their dexterity, and they will be more satisfactory than the rest of the exhibits to our later generation, who are inclined to an almost unreasonable contempt for tricks, and prone to assume that a blunt and rather taciturn manner implies profundity. Much of our latest production will doubtless appear to posterity meagre enough compared with the variety and vivacity of a painter like Turner; but, while taste is not, perhaps, better now than in his time, it is different, and, we believe, it will be long before a critical public again demands of an artist the particular concessions towards a frivolous elaboration which Turner was content to make.

MR. MAX BEERBOHM'S CARICATURES.

As an artist Mr. Beerbohm is once more "at the top of his form," with all the decorative variety and concise expressiveness of the eighteenth-century satirists on whom he has formed his style. Except that, like theirs, his wit runs shrewdly to personalities, the finesse of observation displayed in his drawings at the Leicester Galleries reminds us more of Du Maurier than any one else. His production is less than that of the Victorian artist, and ranges over a wider field, so that he will probably not leave the same compact and complete record of activity. But he has the same finish in the writing of "legends," and these are so important a part of his work in caricature as to make it difficult to write of it in this column without trespassing on the domain of other contributors. We register the neat delivery of the shots, but all seem to be pointed with a quite sincere comment, ranging over so many fields that it must be left to the specialist in each department to note which find out joints in the victims' armour. Thus a beautifully winged shot at Mr. Sickert in a previous exhibition was aimed at a spot at which that progressive individual might, perhaps, have been standing twenty years before, and fell a little wide. On the other hand, the delightful presentation in this show of Mr. Harrington Mann amusing a child with a Teddy bear in one hand, while he paints with the other, and attended by properly subservient parents, must, one fancies, be morally true of a painter of his method and character.

ART AND ARTISTS AT THE GRAFTON GALLERIES.

POPULAR artists, neatly ticketed in glass cases, do not, as might have been expected from its title, figure in this exhibition, which is very like those usually held in the spring at the Royal Academy. As with the latter show, we find ourselves tempted to ignore the big canvases, which are usually insignificant, except for size, and single out for notice certain more modest works. The promoter of the exhibition, Mr. Coutts Michie, is unusually well represented in No. 110, *Winter*, typically Scottish in its fluent paint, but also compact and free from irrelevant picturesqueness. Mr. James L. Henry's *Now 'tis the Spring*

(27) is the most vigorous of the landscapes, in which category Mr. David Muirhead's water-colour, *Essex Landscape* (159), Mrs. A. S. Hartick's *Cotswold Farm in Winter* (25), and Mr. Robert Home's *Spring Morning in Edinburgh* (64) should also be noticed. Mr. Tom Mostyn's great riot of pigment *The Minstrel* (103) shows adroit distribution of colours, with no very nice sense of their function as revealing form. Among the large canvases those of Mr. L. Raven-Hill (122) and Mr. Hughes-Stanton (42) are the most successful.

DAVID AND HIS PUPILS.

THE exhibition in the Petit Palais of the work of David and his pupils, which will remain open till June 9th, reveals more than anything else his skill as a portrait painter. His classical pictures—the *Belisarius*, the *Horaces*, the *Brutus*—belong to the history of the development of French art; the portraits witness alike his incomparable skill and his susceptibility to the influence of the moment. His earliest—those of his uncle and aunt Buron—were painted under the influence of Greuze, full of spontaneity and life, immature, yet foreshadowing all the qualities which made his best pictures great. In 1774, five years later, he won the Prix de Rome, and spent the next five years there. Here he came under the full influence of the classical revival, as his pictures show; but he also made the acquaintance of a group of painters—West, Gavin Hamilton, Barry, Angelica Kauffman—whose influence is no less strong. The astonishing equestrian portrait of Count Potocki, shown for the first time since it was painted, has nothing in common with his classical pictures, and might have been signed by Rubens. The next few years show a succession of portraits (M. Desmaisons, the *Boy* from the Aix Museum, Jules David, Madame Danton, the Marquise d'Orvilliers, M. Seriziat, Bonaparte, and those of his two daughters amongst many others) full of life, colour, air, and truth—the exact opposite of the "grand style" usually connected with his name.

Among his pupils Gros, Navez, Gérard, Girodet, Riesener, Isabey, Granet, and Ingres are the most noteworthy. The portrait of Granet by Ingres almost makes one revise one's opinion of his colour, while the fragment from the Brussels Museum of *Augustus hearing the Æneid* shows him at his best. The surprise of the exhibition is, however, the revelation of Granet as a painter. The bulk of his paintings are to be seen in the Museum of Aix-en-Provence, which has lent some of the best to this exhibition. On one side, as in his *Derniers Moments d'une Religieuse*, he reminds us of Goya; in others he foreshadows the realism and painting of light of Courbet and Manet. His water-colours are especially interesting in a man of his time (1775-1849), and a portrait of himself in a white skull-cap has a liquidity of tone wholly admirable.

Except in the case of David and Granet, this exhibition does not call for any revision of judgments, but it has brought out many fine examples from private collections which are well worth seeing. R. S.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE'S sale on Friday, the 11th inst., included the following pictures, the prices being given in guineas: Romney, Portrait of a Girl, 1,050. R. Westall, Surprise, 420. Ph. de Champaigne, Portrait of a Lady, 310. J. B. Carpentier, Market Figures, 350. J. H. Fragonard, The Fountain of Love, 1,000. F. Guardi, The Dogana, 480; Venice, 480; An Archway, 680; A View in Venice, 510. F. Bol, Portrait of a Lady, 820; Portrait of a Lady, 900. A.

Cuyp, Portrait of a Lady, 520. A. Palamedes, Portraits of a Lady and a Gentleman, a pair, 520. J. van Goyen, A River Scene, 1,100. S. van Hoogstraaten, The Interior of an Apartment, 4,200. H. Met de Bles, The Descent from the Cross, 450. Boucher, The Love-Letter, 1,200. S. van Ruysdael, A View at Scheveningen, 280. G. van den Beekhout, Esther and Mordecai before Ahasuerus, 220. G. Stuart, Portrait of a Gentleman, 240.

THE following engravings were included in Messrs. Sotheby's sale on Tuesday, the 8th inst.: J. R. Smith, after Romney, Mrs. North, 110*l.*; Lady Stormont, 72*l.* Soiron, after Singleton, Flora, printed in colours, 50*l.*

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Tuesday last the following engravings:—George Canning, after Hoppner, by J. Young, 152*l.* 5*s.* Countess of Oxford, after Hoppner, by S. W. Reynolds, in colours, 420*l.* Mrs. Siddons, and The Duchess of Devonshire, after Downman, by Bartolozzi and Tomkins, in colours, 162*l.* 15*s.* the two.

Fine Art Gossip.

MR. D. Y. CAMERON'S etchings, of which a number are to be seen at Messrs. Connell & Sons' gallery, are probably more sought after than those of any other living Englishman, and in view of the well-known oval print of *The Rialto* (89), or the sinuous line, so splendidly suggestive of space, in *Drumadon* (88), it is hard to quarrel with the popular estimate of his position. In *Drumadon*, and in but slightly less degree in *The Meuse* (40), Mr. Cameron reveals himself as a master of line, with no support such as an architectural subject offers of an ordered, rhythmic form of some one else's making. In these plates he shows that he can, on occasion, wring the utmost expressiveness out of contour. In *Ben Ledi* (9) the call to invent a contour to typify the changing forms of water reflections is not so well met, and line as free as in the other two landscapes is more in the nature of a stylistic flourish.

MR. MULREADY STONE, whose etchings are at the Gutekunst Gallery, is less well known, though such works as his best three plates—*Mount Pleasant, Clerkenwell* (24), *General View of Pont Aven* (27), and *The Little River* (43)—will command respect for their sound spacing and clear, delicate execution. On the other hand, there are several little scraps of realism—Nos. 6, 7, 18, and 39 are cases in point—which hardly take with sufficient seriousness the responsibility of multiplication. Mr. Stone's figures are often ill-considered, and he is inclined sometimes to choose subjects (such as No. 14, *Cottage Doorway, Brixham*) in which accidental irregularities are too numerous to allow the sense of comparison—our basis for the recognition of design—to get into working order.

EVOCATION of the name of James Maris will suffice to characterize the work which Mr. W. L. Bruckman is showing at the Fine Art Society's galleries. No. 30, *View of Poole*, and No. 39, *View from Corfe Castle*, are the best of his oil paintings, which are otherwise very inferior to drawings on dark-brown paper, in which he utilizes cleverly a simple method. These are agreeable and decorative in aspect, except for an occasional lapse into melodrama, when the whites escape the artist's control.

WE regret to notice the death, at Glasgow on Monday, of Mr. William Macbride, the well-known Scottish landscape painter. A native of Glasgow, he received his training there and in Paris. In the movement which resulted in the formation of the Glasgow School he took a prominent part, and wielded an influence that gained him much respect among fellow-artists and the picture-loving public. Mr. Macbride was a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Scottish Academy.

Musical Gossip.

SEÑOR VIANNA DA MOTTA gave a recital last Saturday afternoon at Bechstein Hall. He is an accomplished pianist. His readings of Bach, to whom a large proportion of his programme was devoted, were sound and thoughtful. He played three Preludes and Fugues from the 'Wohltemperiertes Clavier,' a welcome change from the transcriptions of organ music so often selected. The programme also included the G minor Suite and some short pieces. Da Motta's commanding technique enables him to concentrate his attention on the spirit of the music.

THE two Colonne concerts which took place on Tuesday and Wednesday at Queen's Hall were interesting, both as regards the music itself and the interpretation thereof. Berlioz was represented by his 'Carneval Romain' Overture and two movements of his 'Symphonie Fantastique.' The late Édouard Colonne, by his performances of that composer's music, won for him a reputation which he never enjoyed in his own country during his lifetime. The mantle of Colonne has fallen on his successor, M. Gabriel Pierné; the renderings of the works named were unusually bright and inciting. After a refined performance of Debussy's 'L'Après-Midi d'un Faune' came the 'Marche Hongroise' from 'Faust,' and that was given with life and brilliancy—with the enthusiasm, indeed, naturally felt by the Colonne Orchestra for music which they, in a sense, helped to re-create.

The second part of the programme included the *Prélude* of M. Pierné's 'La Croisade des Enfants.' It is pleasing and well scored, but it is only a brief specimen of a work which, though well known abroad, has never been heard in England.

Another novelty was the final section ('Napoli') of Charpentier's 'Impressions d'Italie,' of which the music, with its vivid, realistic representation of Naples *en fête*, is clever, though somewhat prolonged.

Mlle. Marcelle Demougeot sang an air from Massenet's 'Marie Magdeleine'—music of which sentimentality is a strong feature; Faure's pleasing 'Les Roses d'Ispahan'; and Saint-Saëns's 'La Cloche,' one of his best songs. She has a good voice, and her singing is artistic, but there was a certain coldness in her manner. Madame Aline Vallandri gave a sympathetic rendering of an ariette from Rameau's 'Hippolyte et Aricie,' an interesting opera produced in 1733, and recently revived in Paris. The ladies also sang, and with great taste, the expressive duo 'Vous soupirez, madame,' from Berlioz's 'Béatrice et Bénédict.'

At the second concert the work from which much was anticipated, namely, M. Ernest Fanelli's 'Thébes: Morceaux Symphoniques,' proved disappointing. It was, without doubt, given in unfortunate circumstances, and no themes or general analysis were afforded by the programme-book. It certainly does not tempt one to hear it again. Some writers have spoken of its sincerity, but of that we see no reason to doubt. Heavy, and at times ugly, in style and even orchestration, it sounds to us like the work of a man who had grand ideas, but who lacked imagination and technical ability to carry them out. Fanelli is said to have composed the music thirty years ago; in form it was then free, but now that is no stumbling-block; and even the idiom, if at times unconventional, was not, as report said, very advanced.

M. Vincent d'Indy's *Prelude* from the second scene of the first act of his 'Fervaal' is well written, though it loses as an excerpt; M. Bruneau's *Prelude* to his 'Messidor' loses less, as it is an actual opening. Debussy's 'Rondes de Printemps et Gigue,' said to be a first performance in England, proved attractive, although opening no new paths. In César Franck's 'Le Chasseur Maudit' there is more skill than inspiration; it does not occupy a place among his best works. A 'Ramuntcho' Overture, by M. Pierné, proved bright and attractive. The concert, as a whole, was less interesting—and this apart from the Fanelli semi-failure—than that of the previous day.

MR. CYRIL SCOTT, who gave a concert of his own works on Wednesday at Bechstein Hall, is a clever and interesting composer. Among his new songs we would mention the beautiful 'Sleep Song' and 'Pierrot and the Moon-Maiden,' the latter a good specimen of Mr. Scott's light and effective writing. One of the 'Old Songs in New Guise,' the charming "Drink to me only with thine eyes" is scarcely improved by its modern dress. The 'Prélude Solennel' for the piano shows little solemnity. 'Bells,' however, is a happy *mélange* of the real and the ideal. In the three Poems for piano Mr. Scott gives of his best. The printed verses by the composer serve as programmes to the music.

NATIONAL music is suitable for St. George's Day, and Mr. Clay Thomas is giving next Wednesday at the Æolian Hall a vocal recital of British Ballads, including songs by modern composers.

THE first four weeks of the season beginning next week at Covent Garden are to be devoted entirely to German opera. When native talent becomes fashionable we suppose it will get a chance.

RECENTLY Puccini came from Pisa to see Mr. Forbes-Robertson in 'The Light that Failed,' and was so attracted by the play that he is considering the adaptation of it for his next opera.

A CONCERT in aid of the League of Mercy, established to promote the welfare of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, will be given at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday, May 24th.

THE Zurich autograph of the first part of the 'Wohltemperiertes Clavier,' to which reference was recently made in these columns, has been sold at Berlin for the sum of 960l. At the same auction the fragment—only a few pages—of Wagner's 'Die Hochzeit,' written in 1832-3, fetched 60l.; and another sketch, entitled 'Les Matelots' (*Le Ménestrel* gives that title, which may be a translation), was sold for 124l. But Handel obtained a high figure, namely, 475l., for an air from his opera 'Radamisto.' This sum is indeed surprising.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- | | |
|--------|--|
| Sat. | Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall. |
| Sun. | Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall. |
| Mon. | Sax. Royal Opera, Covent Garden. |
| Tues. | Koln-Balotky and Howard Jones's Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall. |
| Tues. | Byard's Song Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Ernest Schelling's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall. |
| — | Glenn Quartet, 8.15, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Susanne Morry's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall. |
| Wed. | Thomas Perceval Fielden's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Richenda Clayton's Song Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall. |
| Thurs. | Kochanski, Elsie Swinton, and Hamilton Hart's Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall. |
| Sat. | Leonard's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall. |
| Sat. | Madame Mervyl's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Stejneger Hall. |
| — | New Symphony Orchestra, 3.15, Queen's Hall. |

DRAMA

Mistress Davenant, the Dark Lady of Shakespeare's Sonnets. By Arthur Acheson. (Bernard Quaritch.)

MR. ACHESON has produced a very interesting book, curiously linked to his volume of ten years ago, written to support Minto's opinion that Chapman was the Rival Poet. Since then he has dwelt much with his subject, new vistas have opened before his imagination, and in a lengthy "Advertisement" he sketches his plans for the present volume, and a future associated work on the subjective indications not only of Shakespeare's poems, but also of his plays.

Here he is mainly concerned with further illustrations of Chapman's enmity to Shakespeare; the discovery that Matthew Roydon (to whom Chapman dedicated his poems) was the real author of 'Willobie his Avis'; the assertion that Mrs. Davenant was both the fair "Avisa" and the Dark Lady of the Sonnets; and a further discussion of the Sonnets themselves. The value of the work considered under these four heads is unequal. Scholars have for many years accepted Chapman as the chief rival poet, and they welcome any fresh illustrations brought to bear on that view. The cumulative nature of the evidence Mr. Acheson offers on Roydon's authorship makes a very strong case; but in regard to Mrs. Davenant his full demands are not likely to be conceded, while his conclusions on the Sonnets would necessitate a review to themselves.

Though Mr. Acheson does not spare himself trouble, his logical methods do not seem to us always sound. He has a tendency to suggest things as "probable" to begin with; then to accept them as "good evidence"; and lastly as proofs; and as such, sufficient foundation for further argument. He takes it for granted, as many others have done, that 'Willobie his Avis' was a satire, and that, as the third edition and probably the second were censored and burnt, it was a libellous satire. He is certain that Shakespeare and Southampton are the objects of that libel, and that the latter had influence enough to have it called in. Roydon, as he argues, was not only the author of that book, but also of all the associated verses, criticisms, and apology, under various pseudonyms. Thus he wrote 'Penelope's Complaint' and was the abettor of Chapman in publishing many other things, such as Jagard's 'Passionate Pilgrim,' Thorpe's Shakespeare's Sonnets, &c., as a rejoinder to Shakespeare's satire in the Sonnets themselves, in 'Love's Labour's Lost,' 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' and 'Troilus and Cressida.'

Mr. Acheson draws attention to the high praises bestowed by contemporaries on Matthew Roydon, and the small amount of work satisfactorily attributed to him which has come down to us;

and traces to him other poems by uncertain authors, through resemblances and parallelisms to his acknowledged Elegy on Sir Philip Sidney published among Spenser's poems. He is not afraid to suggest that Roydon is the "gentle spirit" of Spenser who dwelt in "idle cell." His known work so resembles the 'Avisa' that it is claimed for him; his friendship for Chapman is proved by his dedications; and it has remained for Mr. Acheson to weave all the threads together.

In regard to his theory of the Dark Lady, the initial probability is not strong enough. It is true that the account we have of Avisa—as being very beautiful, charming, and inaccessible to others because of her contentment with her husband—tallies somewhat with what we hear of Mrs. Davenant and her quiet, but devoted husband. But the Lady of the Sonnets has a different entity, a lurid magnetism, indeed, almost the subtle power of an evil spirit. The manner in which the three characters in the little drama are brought together is very unsatisfactory. Mr. Acheson introduces Shakespeare to Southampton in 1591, as others have done, but he fixes September of that year as the date, because the Queen in her progress visited Lord Montague at Cowdray, and his grandson the Earl of Southampton at Lichfield. Shakespeare and his company are supposed to have been invited to come down to entertain the Queen, either by the Earl of Southampton or Sir Thomas Heneage. Southampton is supposed to have paid the poet attention, and Lady Southampton then to have asked him to induce her son to marry Lord Burghley's granddaughter. Hence is derived the inception of the early Sonnets. There is not the slightest suggestion, in any of the accounts of the progress, that there were any performances by the "common Players" on the occasion; and it is very unlikely that, had they come, Southampton would have had any time to devote to a player. Shakespeare makes it clear that it was in the spring, not the autumn, when first he met his friend; but, having started with September, 1591, as "probably" the date, Mr. Acheson, in future references, treats September as accepted.

The following autumn Southampton accompanied the Queen on her progress to Oxford. So much is a fact; but he is made to go as a stranger there, though the University had offered him previously a degree. He is supposed to have been crowded out from the usual hospitality arranged for distinguished strangers, and to have gone to a supposed inn kept by John Davenant, already married at a supposed date (he took the lease of the Crown Inn in 1604). Florio was also there, the villain of the plot; he introduced Southampton to the beautiful landlady, whom Shakespeare already knew, and the story in the Sonnets is the result. Mr. Acheson does not seem to know that there was a George Inn on the "Theatre" grounds in London; nor that there is reason to believe that Davenant

was then in London, though not at that inn.

Mr. Acheson has also a tendency to ignore previous work on his subjects. He thinks that 'Willobie his Avisa' has not been much studied, or its relation to Shakespeare and Southampton considered. But Grosart in his issue of the poem thanks many previous workers. Since then Mr. Charles Hughes has worked out an ingenious plan of the localities haunted by Avisa; and Dr. Creighton has followed with a theory that Southampton was the author of the 'Avisa.' It coincides with Mr. Acheson's in one point: both find that Avisa's father was a Mr. Bird, once mayor of a town.

In regard to the Sonnets, Mr. Acheson claims to have discovered that they were written in "books," each book containing a sequence of twenty, though many of them are lost. He does not realize that many have always believed in Southampton as the friend, accepting the early date of 1591 as probable. An article on 'The Date of the Sonnets' appeared in our columns in 1898, which may help to solve many of Mr. Acheson's questions. Except in the very early ones, he considers Thorpe's order of the Sonnets quite incorrect, "though it has been generally accepted." This is far from being the case. Many writers have criticized the order of the Sonnets, and several have attempted to rearrange them. Mrs. Stopes did so in her edition of the Sonnets ten years ago, and in her Introduction dealt with points which Mr. Acheson regards as new.

The Sonnets do not seem to us to give that continuous sense of the Dark Lady's spell which Mr. Acheson discovers, but that is, of course, only a matter of opinion. He does not accept the later scandalous suggestion concerning Shakespeare and Mrs. Davenant, but that is because, believing in his own interpretation, he does not think such an entanglement would have happened twice. He thinks that Florio and Roydon got from Mrs. Davenant herself the two sonnets they sent to Jaggard for the 'Passionate Pilgrim,' and that they secured the others, sent them to Thorpe, and invented a little bit of mystification, by turning the H. W. of the 'Avisa' into W. H.

The author claims that he can draw the personal story of the Sonnets into line with the plots and characters of Shakespeare's plays: a comparison which is not altogether new. His fresh identifications of various figures in the plays do not strike us as convincing.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Bois (Albert du), LE CYCLE DES DOUZE GÉNIES: LORD BYRON (L'ARISTOCRATE), Poème dramatique en quatre Actes, 6fr.

Paris, Charpentier & Fasquelle
Bravely M. du Bois continues his encyclopædic series of dramas, which, ranging from Homer to Victor Hugo, and attempting, each in turn, to sum up a phase of civilization in a personality, he calls "Le Cycle des

douze Génies." He has now reached the time of Byron, whom he labels the aristocrat, and 'Lord Byron,' it seems, was produced at the Monte Carlo theatre last year. In this play we have a Byron still living at Newstead, yet generally acclaimed as a great poet. Southey and Wordsworth, of all people, attend a garden-party held apparently in his park, and Sir Walter Scott is another and, by comparison, quite likely visitor. The heroine, Mary Blackwell, whom Byron induces to jilt her squire-fiancé and then mocks into committing suicide, is modelled in some respects on Mary Chaworth; but M. du Bois's Mary or Molly, far from being older, is younger than the poet, and does not marry his rival. If the playwright's tampering with history so well known in all its details as that of Byron's life, and inventing a fresh victim for his fatal fascination, can be tolerated by readers, they will find in 'L'Aristocrate' a very telling, romantic drama in the Hugoesque manner. Byron's pride and egoism, his histrionics and self-made sorrows, are happily enough hit off, though there are sides of him, even as he showed himself in his storm-tossed youth, that the author never tries to touch. Mary Blackwell, too, is a tragic little ingénue, and perhaps Lady Caroline Lamb, as here represented, is not impossible. M. du Bois's addiction to rhetoric still exhibits itself, but pardonably, since his chief character is a rhetorician.

Mask (The), a Quarterly Journal of the Art of the Theatre, APRIL, 4/ net.

Simpkin & Marshall

The articles in the current issue include a "conversation" with Mr. Gordon Craig, in which he gives his views in answer to those expressed by Mr. Laurence Binyon in a recent interview published in *The Boston Transcript* under the heading 'Poetic Drama Born Again.' In 'The Englishman at the Theatre' Mr. John Balance argues that our public does not go to the theatre, and states his reasons in characteristic fashion. Mr. W. B. Yeats contributes a new version of his play 'The Hour-Glass.'

Perse Playbooks: No. 3, PLAYS AND POEMS BY BOYS OF THE PERSE SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, with a Preface by W. H. D. Rouse, and an Essay 'Playwrights or Playwriters,' by H. Caldwell Cook, 2/ net.

Cambridge, Heffer

The good work which is being done at the Perse School on lines considerably removed from the orthodox and the stereotyped still continues, as the present volume bears witness. It does not call for detailed criticism, since we have already dealt with the former volumes of the same nature. But we may note an enthusiastic article by Mr. Caldwell Cook, the shepherd of the budding playwrights and poets in the school, sketching his ideal of a new form of school, based on the central idea of "play," for the carrying-out of Montaigne's dictum: "It is not the mind we are training; it is not the body; it is the man, and we must not divide him into two parts."

Plays (by Boys of the Battersea Polytechnic Secondary School): THE NINE-DAYS' QUEEN, by Ronald Bowmer, Ronald Hitchcock, and Geoffrey Morant; Two's COMPANY, by Ernest E. Reynolds, 1/ net.

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These little plays may be considered noteworthy achievements, when the youthfulness of their authors is duly considered. Anything that encourages boys to take an interest in literature, and the expression of their own individuality, must be, when properly handled, an influence for good. The present plays are partly due to

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EPIGRAMS.

"Bells, bugs, and Christianity"—"Cane decane canis; sed ne cane"—Handel and Bononcini—"I am the Dean, and this is Mrs. Liddell"—"I come first, my name is Jowett"—"Inveni portum, spes et fortuna valet"—"On nothing, Fanny, shall I write?"—"Should a man through all space to far galaxies travel"—"Thou hast said that they say that I said"—Whewell.

EPITAPHIANA.

Admiral Christ—"Affliction sore"—"Anna Maria Matilda Sophia Johnson"—"As much virtue as could die"—Epitaph at Bowes, and Mallet's "Edwin and Emma"—John Chalkhill—"Ere my work's done my thread is cut"—"Fay tout ce que tu voudras"—Samuel Foote—Epitaph on a Glutton—Greek Epitaphs—"Here lie I, Martin Elginbrodde"—"Here lies the Earl of Suffolk's fool"—"Here sleeps thirteen together in one Tombe"—Phoebe Hessel—"His sledge and hammer lie reclined"—English Epitaphs in the Hofkirche at Lucerne—Epitaphs at San Sebastian—Shakespeare's Epitaph—"Earth goeth on the earth"—King Theodore of Corsica—Philip Thicknesse—"What we gave we have"—Elihu Yale.

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HYMNOLOGY.

"Adeste Fideles," its Origin—"And he was a Samaritan"—"Oh! the pilgrims of Zion"—"Rock of Ages," Latin Version—"Veni, Creator," its Authorship—Leper Hymn-Writer.

NURSERY RIMES.

"A frog he would a-wooing go"—"A shoulder of mutton brought home from France"—"An old woman went to market"—"Bell-horses, bell-horses, what time of day"—"Good horses, bad horses"—"Goosey, goosey gander"—"I had three sisters beyond the sea"—"King David was King David"—"Lion and the unicorn"—"Little Jack Horner"—"Lucy Locket"—"Mary, Mary, quite contrary"—"Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John"—"Nanny Natty Cote"—"Old King Cole"—"Old Mother Hubbard"—"Old Wives of St. Ives"—"Robin a Bobbin"—"She looked up, she looked down"—"There was a man, a man indeed"—"Yankee Doodle went to town."

PROVERBS AND PHRASES.

"A l'outrance" incorrect—"Sham Abraham"—"Ad majorem Dei gloriam"—"All roads lead to Rome"—"All the world and his wife"—"As deep as Garrick"—"As merry as griggs"—"As the crow flies"—"As thick as ink-makers"—"At the back of beyond"—"Balance of power"—"Before one can say Jack Robinson"—"Birds of a feather flock together"—"Bombay duck"—"Call a spade a spade"—"Cast not a clout till May be out"—"Chops of the Channel"—"Cock-and-bull story"—"Correct to a T"—"Coup de Jarnac"—"Cut his stick"—"Cut the loss"—"Dark as black pigs"—"De mortuis nil nisi bonum"—"Dish of tea"—"Dogmatism is puppyism grown older"—"Drug in the market"—"Entente cordiale"—"Et tu, Brute!"—"Eternal feminine"—"Every man has his price"—"Every mickle makes a muckle"—"Facts are stubborn things"—"Fate of the Tracys"—"Father of his Country"—"February fill dyke"—"Feed the brute"—"First catch your hare"—"Fortune favours fools"—"Fourth estate"—"Get a wiggle on"—"Go anywhere and do anything"—"God rest you merry"—"Going the round"—"Honi soit qui mal y pense"—"Humanum est errare"—"In puris naturalibus"—"Kick the bucket"—"Like the curate's egg, good in parts"—"Lombard Street to a China orange"—"Lynch law"—"Man in the moon"—"Man in the street"—"Month's mind"—"Moral courage"—"Mors janua vitæ"—"Mother of dead dogs"—"Neither my eye nor my elbow"—"Never Never Land"—"Never too late to mend"—"Nom de guerre"—"Nom de plume"—"Nose of wax"—"O dear no!"—"Old ewe dressed lamb fashion."

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